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19 January 1982

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 261



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19 January 1982

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 261

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NATION FACING UNRESOLVED PROBLEMS IN NEW YEAR

OW041245 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio BA YI in Mandarin to China at 1400 GMT on 31 December carries a 5-minute commentary-type article, monitored with poor reception, discussing some of the "practical problems" that have remained unresolved since the third and fourth meetings of the Fifth NPC.

The article says: "Although we have achieved certain successes on the economic, political, educational, scientific and military fronts and the livelihood of a great number of peasants is much better than several years ago, this progress is tentative and lacks a firm foundation."

The article briefly reviews the drastic reduction of China's heavy industrial production and the adverse effect this has had on light industry, and then goes on to criticize Zhao Ziyang for claiming in his government work report at the fifth session of the Fifth NPC that "commodity prices on the market were basically stable" in 1981. The article describes this as "talks meant to deceive himself as well as others." It points out that the problem of rising commodity prices has been unresolved since the third meeting of the Fifth NPC and that in 1981 prices of over 100 kinds of commodities have increased or "increased in a disguised form."

The article also laments the serious shortage of vegetable supplies in large cities, pointing out that vegetable supply in Beijing has been "below 1.2 million jin each day" in recent years instead of the 6 million jin normally required for the capital.

Dealing with China's unemployment problem, the article says that although some 8 million people have been given jobs in 1981, more than (?20 million) people "are poorly fed and clothed and are struggling on the verge of starvation."

The article concludes: "While making an effort to increase industrial and agricultural production in the new year, priority must be given to resolving such pressing problems as unemployment, rising commodity prices and vegetable shortages in the cities."

CSO: 4005/395

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'BA YI' RAPS DENG'S CALL FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

OW291455 (Clandestine) BA YI Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] At present all army men are studying and discussing the important documents of the fourth session of the Fifth NPC. Therefore, all commanders and fighters should as soon as possible be informed about the contents of the speeches that PLA deputies made at the session. All these speeches should be made public like those made during the third session of the Fifth NPC.

The fact that the views of our PLA deputies are ignored indicates Comrade Deng Xiaoping's stubbornness in turning a deaf ear to words or advice that sound unpleasant to him. Actually, all the views presented by our army deputies were correct. For example, a PLA deputy at a panel discussion meeting suggested that Comrade Deng Xiaoping spend more time on listening to the words of experts instead of making decisions on the basis of his subjective will. The backwardness of our economy during the past 30 years is inseparable from the "will and intentions of superiors." We must plan three steps ahead when we play chess. In leading a state in developing the economy, one must also plan three steps ahead. We must look ahead of us and behind us and take into account our long-range interests as well as our immediate interests. What is wrong with such a view?

In this connection a deputy from the Guangzhou PLA units pointed out: In adhering to the policy of opening the country to foreign investments, Comrade Deng Xiaoping only takes into account the immediate interests while ignoring the long-range interests.

It is regrettable that Comrade Deng Xiaoping, as chairman of the Military Commission, turns a deaf ear to the advice of our army deputy who was concerned for China and the Chinese people. He even accuses this army deputy of being "stubborn and conservative." Comrade Deng Xiaoping has also designated strategically important Hainan Island as a special economic zone open to foreign investments. He has issued an instruction that foreign traders be given preferential treatment when they come to China to make investments on Hainan Island. They may pay less money for the use of land and less wages to workers in the Hainan Island special economic zone than in the Shenzhen-Zhuhai special economic zone. Foreign capitalists are allowed to remit their profits out of China through Chinese banks. Special preferential customs duty rates apply for foreign businessmen. In running enterprises in China, foreign businessmen have the right to hire and fire workers at will.

Apparently all this is aimed at using Chinese people as cheap labor to entice the foreign capitalists to open mines and run enterprises in China, and at permitting these foreign capitalists to wring every ounce of sweat and blood out of the Chinese people. But, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: All this is aimed at exploiting China's natural resources by means of foreign investments. To repay our debts with our natural resources has certain merits.

Prior to liberation the Chinese people already experienced two such "merits" led to betraying our sovereignty and permitting foreign capitalists to openly seize China's natural resources. Li Hongzhang near the end of the Qing Dynasty and Chiang Kai-shek during the Kuomintang period used this same policy of opening the country to foreign investments to make China into a semicolony of imperialism. By the same token, the use of this policy again today will not bring anything good to the country and to the nation.

CSO: 4005/395

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' ON SOVIET VIEW OF ITS AFGHAN REPORTS

HK281046 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 81 p 6

[Study notes by Sima Da [0674 7456 6671]: "Fantasy"]

[Text] Nobody knows why the Moscow journal AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA [TODAY'S ASIA AND AFRICA] has suddenly taken an interest in our paper's reports concerning Afghanistan. Leafing through REMMIN RIBAO published in the months after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, it noticed that all "articles on Afghanistan were openly hostile...."

The journal then exclaimed: "It is futile to expect a little bit of a positive attitude" from Beijing on this question."

What kind of a "positive attitude" do they expect from the Chinese press toward the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan?

Perhaps it wants to hear words of praise from China for Soviet acts of aggression and expansion.

Perhaps it thinks China should recognize the "legal status" of the Kabul regime.

Or, China could at least stop exposing its wounds.

Evidently AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGONYA does not understand Asia and Africa today. Otherwise it would not expect China to show any "positive attitude" toward the Soviet acts of aggression. It is precisely because of the Soviets wild fantasy that they will end up so disappointed.

This shows that they do not have "a little bit" of the rudimentary sense of reality left.

CSO: 4005/395



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN ARMY LEADER ON SUCCESSES AGAINST VIETNAMESE

OW211431 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] In an interview with this station's reporter recently at a campsite in Democratic Kampuchea, Chhit Choeum, chief of the general staff of Democratic Kampuchea's National Army and guerrillas, briefed him on the current situation in the struggle of the Kampuchean soldiers and civilians against Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation.

Chhit Choeum said: Two years ago Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units could strike only at the Vietnamese aggressors near the western border. Now we can strike at the enemy on all battlegrounds in the country. In the past the Vietnamese aggressors were able to mount regimental or larger-scale offensives. Now they can no longer do so.

He said: Vietnam is doomed to defeat, and Kampuchea will surely be victorious. This is the irreversible situation.

Chief of the General Staff Chhit Choeum pointed out: Since the opening of the northern war zone in November last year, Democratic Kampuchea has drawn a large number of Vietnamese aggressor troops into this zone, tied them down and wiped out many of them. According to statistics, as of the end of November this year, more than 7,000 Vietnamese military personnel were killed or wounded, including three division-level commanders, four regiment-level commanders and one vice provincial governor, and two enemy regimental mopping-up operations were smashed.

He said: At present, a new liberated area of more than 100 square kilometers straddling Odor Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Siem Reap and Kompong Thom Provinces has formed in this war zone.

Chhit Choeum strongly condemned the Vietnamese aggressor troops for their crimes in openly using chemical weapons and gas shells in the northern war zone to slaughter the Kampuchean people.

He said: For the survival of the Kampuchean nation, we are determined to fight to the finish till final victory is won.

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' ON LIBYA'S RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

HK190954 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 81 p 7

["Review" by Gao Changyun [7559 1603 4596]: "Libya's Relations With its Neighbors"]

[Text] A British newspaper recently published an article saying the withdrawal of Libyan forces from Chad was "an unexpected and welcome event" which "will to a certain extent ease the rapidly growing tensions in north and west Africa." This is in some measure a representative view.

Certain rather unhappy incidents have indeed occurred in relations between Libya and its neighbors, especially Egypt and Sudan, and sometimes they have even been at daggers drawn, right up to the point of armed clashes occurring.

Libya's move in sending troops into Chad last year caused alarm and disquiet among her neighbors. Egypt and Sudan expressed strong opposition, holding that Libya was thus "outflanking them." Libya then issued a statement accusing Egypt and Sudan of "carrying out large-scale troop deployments on their borders...to facilitate an opportunity of interfering in the peace and stability of this region," and "causing political chaos" in Chad. These mutual accusations caused further tension in relations between Libya and these two neighbors, and Libya also broke off diplomatic relations with Sudan because of this. This tension has been continually aggravated in the past 1 year, bringing a new factor for instability in the turmoil-ridden Arab world.

The United States has also been inserted into the relations between Libya on the one hand and Egypt and Sudan on the other. President Reagan's policy on Libya is much tougher than that of his predecessor Carter. Reagan says that Libya is engaged in worldwide terrorist and subversive activities, and has also stipulated that putting a stop to this as "the primary task." After the Chad incident, the United States went further by denouncing Qadhafi as "the most dangerous person." In order to put pressure on Libya, following the recent shooting down of two Libyan aircraft over the Mediterranean, the United States has taken advantage of the current world oil glut to cut its oil imports from Libya. The U.S. Exxon Oil Company recently decided to halt its production activities in Libya. The United States has recently demanded that American expatriates in Libya leave the country and declared that U.S. passports are invalid for Libya. The United States has also made loud propaganda to the effect that Libya is planning to assassinate U.S. Government leaders, so as to isolate Libya in the world.

In the face of the overbearing U.S. words and actions, Qadhdhafi has riposted: It is the United States that "is practicing the greatest terrorism in the world," and the United States wants "to reduce the peoples of other countries to slavery." On the oil issue, Qadhdhafi said: "We would rather hold onto it than sell it cheaply." On the Chad situation, Libya has said that she only sent troops into that country after its government had made repeated urgent appeals.

African countries responded positively to Libya's decision at the beginning of this month to withdraw its troops from Chad. Egypt and Sudan immediately welcomed the move. Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ali said: The Libyan withdrawal of troops from Chad "will certainly improve the atmosphere between Egypt and Libya." Egyptian President Mubarak ordered "the withdrawal of armored units from the Egyptian-Libyan border." The Sudan foreign minister also said, Sudan is willing to see "understanding take the place of hostility." After the opening of the U.S.-Egyptian military exercise "Bright Star-82," according to a Western newspaper, Soviet officials told Qadhdhafi, "Bright Star-82" is a preparation for "armed invasion of Libya." Egyptian Defense Minister Ghazalah said with regard to this that the exercise would pose no threat to the security of any neighboring country, nor was it aimed at invading Libya, as some people asserted.

Libya, situated in north Africa, is in a very important strategic position, and also has abundant oil resources. It has therefore always been a bone of contention between the two superpowers. In particular, the Soviet Union has directly or indirectly created confusion in the Middle East and neighboring regions to split the Arab world in order to gain something for itself. However, history has proven that the Arab peoples' desire for unity is the main current, and people hope that they will eventually overcome the difficulties caused by various factors, live in peace with their neighbors, and work together to preserve stability and peace in this region.

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' REPORTS ON ALLEN'S RESIGNATION

HK061509 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 82 p 7

[Report: "A Major Change in the White House Staff--Clark Replaces Allen as National Security Assistant to the President"]

[Text] Washington, 4 Jan (RENMIN RIBAO)--President Reagan today accepted the resignation of his assistant for national security affairs, Mr Richard Allen. The deputy secretary of state, William Clark, will take over the post. This is the first major change in staff since the Reagan administration assumed office.

It is reported that Allen tendered his resignation at President Reagan's request. In replying to reporters, Clark said, the status of the national security assistant to the president will be upgraded; he will keep in touch directly with the president every day, serving as a core figure in the working out of foreign policy. After his resignation, Allen stated that "a political atmosphere in which people accuse each other" has developed in the White House; he "just cannot thoroughly understand this matter" which "involved political struggles."

Allen has been on administrative leave temporarily since November last year waiting for the results of the investigation after the upsurge of a political storm over the disclosure of his acceptance of a \$1,000 honorarium from the Japanese magazine SHUFU NO TOMO for arranging an interview with the president's wife. The Justice Department has recently cleared him of any wrongdoing in the "event of accepting an honorarium." As was revealed, the major reason why Reagan accepted Allen's "resignation" is that Reagan is dissatisfied with certain "confusions" in American foreign policy.

It is reported that during his tenure of office, Allen failed to efficiently play his role in coordinating foreign affairs. Moreover, he did not get along well with a few high-ranking officials in the State Department and the Department of Defense. Therefore, over a certain period of time, inconsistency could be found in the official speeches on foreign policy of the United States. This aroused dissatisfaction within the government and in public opinion, and also seriously annoyed the European allies of the United States. Some newspapers pointed out that Reagan's own foreign policy is actually more confused than Carter's although he did accuse the Carter administration of stirring up "confusion" in foreign policy.

Before joining the government, Allen was the general manager of an international consulting company which he himself established in Washington. He kept close ties with both Japanese business circles and Taiwan authorities. Some people accused him of maintaining relations with "his past customers" after he assumed the office of national security assistant to the president.

As a former California Supreme Court justice, the president's newly appointed assistant for national security affairs, Clark, has long-time close ties with Reagan. Clark had served as Reagan's first chief of staff when Reagan was governor of California. During his tenure of office as deputy secretary of state, he was the number two figure in the State Department, maintaining good working relations with Haig, Weinberger and so on. According to high ranking officials of the White House, the status of the assistant to the president for national security affairs will be upgraded after Clark assumes office; and the high-ranking aides of the president such as Meese and so on will take part in the working out of foreign policy less frequently than before. In commenting on the issue, CBS pointed out that the existing "rule by three magnates" will become "rule by four magnates" as Clark has entered the White House.

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### PYONGYANG HOLDS RALLY FOR PRC DELEGATION

OW240801 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--The Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee this morning organized a solemn mass rally to warmly welcome the Chinese party and Government delegation headed by Zhao Ziyang, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council.

Some 6,000 people of Pyongyang gathered at the "8 February" House of Culture to welcome the Chinese party and Government delegation. The rostrum was decked with Chinese and Korean flags.

Accompanied by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and premier of the State Administration Council, Zhao Ziyang mounted the rostrum. They received a standing ovation from the participants. Korean children presented bouquets to Zhao Ziyang.

Chen Muhua, Han Nianlong, Qiao Shi and Lu Zhixian were also invited to mount the rostrum and also received bouquets from the Korean children.

Also present at the rostrum were Korean party and state leaders including Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Kye Ung-tae and Kong Chin-tae.

Vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Wang Kyong-hak declared the rally open and the band played the national anthems of the two countries.

Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, spoke first at the rally. He first expressed warm welcome to the Chinese party and Government delegation on behalf of the Korean Party, the Korean Government, Pyongyang Municipality and all people of the country. He then asked the Chinese party and Government delegation to convey militant greetings from the people of Pyongyang and the whole country to the entire Chinese people.

Kim Man-kum warmly praised the militant friendship and unity sealed with blood between the Korean and Chinese people. He said: "To embellish more beautifully the history of friendship between Korea and China, the Korean people will do all they can and will forever be the reliable comrades-in-arms of the Chinese people and fight together with them in times of stress."

Kim Man-kum said: "Not long ago the Chinese party and Government put forward a new nine-point policy on solving the Taiwan issue and China's peaceful reunification. The people of our country are convinced that this policy is the most reasonable policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification. We have expressed our active support to this policy."

Kim Man-kum said: The Korean people heartily wish the Chinese people still greater successes in realizing the four modernizations and the great cause of bringing Taiwan back to the motherland for the realization of China's reunification.

Following his speech, Kim Man-kum, in the name of the mass rally of Pyongyang Municipality, presented Zhao Ziyang with a banner for the Chinese party and Government delegation. The silk banner was embroidered with the inscription "May the friendship and unity sealed with blood between the Korean and Chinese people last forever."

After Kim Man-kum, Zhao Ziyang delivered a speech. He said: Today the fraternal people of Pyongyang Municipality are holding this grand and solemn mass rally to welcome us and Comrade Kim Man-kum has just made such a warm speech. We once again deeply feel the genuine friendship of the Korean people toward the Chinese people.

Zhao Ziyang said that he wished to convey the Chinese people's cordial greetings and highest respects to the people of Pyongyang and the whole country through this solemn meeting.

Zhao Ziyang said: "The Korean people are the makers of the Korean revolutionary history, and the Korean Workers Party headed by Comrade Kim Il-song is the force at the core of the Korean revolutionary cause."

Zhao Ziyang said: "The Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people always pay close attention to the Korean people's sacred cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, firmly support the correct policy and principled stand of the Korean Workers Party and the Korean Government and resolutely condemn the United States and the South Korean authorities for pushing the "two Koreas" policy." "The Chinese Government and people will, as always, unswervingly support the Korean Government and people in their just struggle to oppose foreign intervention and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland till final victory."

Zhao Ziyang said: "The Chinese people highly cherish the friendship between China and Korea and are determined to continue this friendship from generation to generation. Come what may in the years ahead, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will unite closely and fight shoulder to shoulder and advance together with the Korean Workers Party and the Korean people."

Both speeches were punctuated by applause.



Following his speech, Zhao Ziyang presented Yi Chong-ok with a silk banner in the name of the Chinese party and Government delegation, as a tribute to the courageous Korean people. The inscription embroidered on the banner read: "May the friendship between China and Korea last forever."

After exchanging the silk banners, Zhao Ziyang, Yi Chong-ok and Pak Song-chol firmly clasped each other's hands. The rally participants again enthusiastically applauded them.

The mass rally came to a close amid the strains of the national anthems of the two countries.

Present at the rally were Chinese Embassy staff members and representatives of Chinese technicians, students and overseas Chinese in Pyongyang.

The Chinese party and Government delegation returned to Pyongyang from Hamhung at 0900 this morning by a Korean special plane. Seeing them off at the airport in Hamhung were party and government responsible persons of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung Municipality including Yi Kil-song, Kim Hyong-chong, Chang Sung-son and Yi Song-yong as well as several thousands of people.

CSO: 4005/395

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**KOREAN DELEGATION IN XIAN**--The KWP delegation headed by Kim Yong-nam arrived in Xian by plane from Shanghai on the morning of 26 November, accompanied by Qiao Shi, deputy director of the Central Committee's International Liaison Department. They were met at the airport by Zhang Fanghai, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee; Zhu Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CCP Committee; and (Bai Yufeng), deputy director of the Provincial Foreign Affairs Office. In the afternoon Zhang Fanghai will conduct the delegation around scenic spots and historical sites. [HK271326 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 26 Nov 81]

**TURBULENT SITUATION IN 1982**--The turbulent 1980's have entered their third year. The past year witnessed a chaotic, disquieting world situation. During those 365 days, four heads of state were assassinate, coups d'etat occurred in 13 countries, 24 countries had their government reshuffled or heads of state replaced, more than 40 embassies were occupied, and wars or armed conflicts broke out in close to 20 countries and regions. One country declared a state of martial law as the year drew to an end. The past year could be called "an eventful year." Many cases of unrest occurred in one particular country or one particular region. However, if we look carefully, we can see the shadow of contention between the superpowers behind the scenes. Their global contention has led to the emergence of "hot points" here and there all over the world. New problems crop up before the old ones have been solved. Will the contention between the two superpowers relax in the new year? Will the late-coming superpower reduce the scale of its expansion? Obviously, no. At yearend, the Reagan administration declared it was imposing economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. This portends a new match of strength between the United States and the Soviet Union. Therefore, it can be easily predicted that this year will continue to be a turbulent, disquieting one. [Text] [HK061004 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jan 82 p 3]

**INVESTIGATION OF CIA DIRECTOR**--According to AP, CIA Director Casey is currently under investigation by the Justice Department for violation of the law on registration of agents of foreign powers. This is the third high-ranking official in the Reagan administration following Presidential National Security Assistant Allen and Labor Secretary Donovan, to be investigated by the Justice Department. The Casey affair was submitted to the Justice Department by the Senate Intelligence Committee at the beginning of this month. The criminal division of the Justice Department is now studying whether Casey violated the law on registration of agents of foreign powers when he failed to carry out the registration procedure as an

agent of Indonesia in 1976. According to the report, Casey represented Indonesia on a U.S. tax issue in 1976, but the law on registration of agents of foreign powers stipulates that if one fails to fill in the necessary forms "one will be held to be violating the law so long as the forms are not filled in." According to U.S. law, it is a major crime to deliberately fail to fill in the forms, which can be punished by 5 years in jail and a fine of \$10,000. And the Justice Department has very seldom instituted criminal proceedings in such cases. Most of them are handled as civil cases, and the person concerned is compelled to register. [Text] [HK190803 Leijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 81 p 6]

PZPR DISCUSSES DOMESTIC SITUATION--Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--Report from Warsaw: According to a PAP report, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo held a meeting on 22 October to discuss the present domestic social and political situation and the party's tasks under a state of emergency. This is the first report by an official Polish press agency on activities of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo since a state of emergency was declared in Poland. Prior to this, the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat held a meeting on 19 December on the same issue. According to a separate report by the Warsaw radio station, the Polish authorities announced that the curfew will be lifted between 2200 on 24 December and 0600 the next morning to enable citizens to attend mass on Christmas eve. It is reported that at the Ziemovit coal mine in Katowice Province in southern Poland, though more than 800 miners ceased striking and emerged from the mine on 22 December, more than 1,000 miners remained on strike underground. The situation was similar at another coal mine [words indistinct] in the province. The striking (?miners) refused to allow doctors, mining experts and priests to come down into the pits. In Gdansk Province, [words indistinct] shipyards "suspended work" till 19 December by order of the authorities. Now they have received new orders to postpone returning to work. The Gdansk shipyard will postpone reopening until 28 December, and the other four factories until [words indistinct]. [Text] [OW251951 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 23 Dec 81]

CCP LEADERS SEND CHILDREN TO U.S.--At present, the abuse of power is still a widespread phenomenon. Many leading comrades take advantage of every opportunity to help their children, relatives and friends get better jobs or enroll in better schools. "Principal central leaders, including Comrade Deng Xiaoping, have sent their sons and daughters to study in the United States and Western European countries at public expense." For example, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's (?son) is studying physics at (?Rochester) University in New York; Comrade Bo Yibo's daughter is studying in a university in the United States; Huang Hua's (?son) is attending graduate school at Harvard University; Marshal Ye's niece is a graduate student at George Washington University; Zhang Jingfu's (?son) is studying at Maryland University; Chen Yun's son is studying at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Fang Yi's son is studying at Harvard University. This is the way it is at the central level. How it is at the provincial and lower levels is not hard to imagine. [Summary from poor reception] [OW271029 (Clandestine) BA YI Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 21 Dec 81]

ZHAO ZIYANG RETURNS FROM DPRK--The Chinese Party and government delegation headed by Zhao Ziyang, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, successfully concluded its formal, friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and returned to Beijing by special plane this morning.

Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, and other members of the delegation returned to Beijing on the same plane. Greeting them at the airport were Wan Li, member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Xi Zhongxun, member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee; Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the State Council; and Du Xingyuan, secretary general of the State Council. Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in China, also went to the airport to meet the delegation. [Text]  
[OW240536 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Dec 81]

CSO: 4005/395

## PARTY AND STATE

### DEMOCRATIC REFORM OF POLITICAL SYSTEM CALLED FOR

Shanghai MINZHU YU FAZHI [DEMOCRACY AND LEGAL SYSTEM] in Chinese No 10, 1981  
pp 6-7

[Article by Shi Xiaozhong [4258 0876 5897]: "Proposal on the Issue of Perfecting the State Political System"]

[Text] The issue of socialist democracy is primarily one of perfecting the state political system.

Socialist democracy embodies the power to administer the state--a power enjoyed by the people on the basis of their having different forms of ownership and control over the means of production. One of the greatest tasks of socialist revolution is to build a state with a highly democratic political system.

#### 1. Institutionalization and Legalization of Democracy in State Political Life

The political system of our country is a system of people's congresses established on the principle of democratic centralism and a combination of discussion and action. People's congresses are people's organs that exercise power; the National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power as well as the highest legislative organ. The National People's Congress makes state laws, supervises the enforcement of the constitution, decides on important state policies, examines and approves the administrative measures of the state, decides on the choice of leaders of state organs, and so forth. It is a new organizational form of state power, marking the complete unity of legislation and administration.

Both the people's congresses and the other state organs practice democratic centralism. The organs of power are responsible and accountable to the voters, and the organs of state power report to the organs of power on their work: such is the embodiment of democratic spirit. Local governments are subordinate to the central government, and lower organs subordinate themselves to higher organs and carry out their resolutions: such is the embodiment of centralism. Democratic centralism is the organizational principle of the political party of the proletariat as well as the structural form of our state.

Practice over the past 32 years since the founding of the nation has borne out that under normal circumstances the system of people's congresses makes it easy



for the people to exercise their power as masters. By taking part through this political form in administering the state, the people can bring their creativeness and enthusiasm into play. But it now appears that this system is not sufficiently sound. In theory, the National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power, but in practice it does not control state power; it is unable to supervise the enforcement of the constitution or to exercise its extensive powers of supervision. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," the National People's Congress could not be held on schedule, and its Standing Committee attempted nothing and accomplished nothing. In this way, the people's congresses have been unable to realize the constitutional provision that all power belongs to the people.

From the Marxist point of view, this phenomenon is of course a product of given historical conditions. The most fundamental reason lies in the failure to implement conscientiously the two principles of democratic centralism and collective leadership, and still more in the failure to institutionalize and legalize democracy within the party and democracy in the political life of the state.

The institutionalization and legalization of democracy in the political life of the state mean that institutional and legal forms fix the power of the people to administer the state, that whoever encroaches upon this democratic right will be investigated and held responsible according to law, and that serious offenders will be punished according to law. But there is no denying the fact that no due importance was given to this in the past.

The Third Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee in 1978 stressed the task of perfecting socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system, and reaffirmed that neither democracy nor centralism may be overemphasized at the expense of the other. The Fifth Plenum decided to abolish the lifelong tenure of cadres' leading duties, which exists in reality, to change the overcentralization of power, and to divide the work between party and government in administrative organs. In 1979, the Fifth People's Congress adopted several important laws and decided to revise the constitution. All these are important steps in institutionalizing and legalizing socialist democracy in our country and reforming the political system in practice.

## 2. Perfecting the System of People's Congresses; Fully Embodying the Principle of Combining Discussion and Action

What the people of the whole country are focusing their attention on now is how to perfect the system of people's congresses. Since this system is established on the principle of combining discussion and action, they should be both organs for discussing official business and administrative and executive organs. But over the years, the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee have often worked in the mode of holding sessions and assumed responsibility only for fulfilling legal procedures, which obviously means that they were unable to fully exercise state power, thus deviating from the principle of combining discussion and action.

The combination of discussion and action was a summing-up by Marx of the experience in building the Paris Commune form of state power. The experience was that

what the Paris Commune practiced was not a parliamentary system but a unity of legislation and administration. After Marx, Lenin fully affirmed the system of combining discussion and action. Upon discovering that the organs of soviet state power and soviet deputies worked in a parliamentary way, resulting in divorcing them from the masses, Lenin sharply pointed out: "It is imperative to make unremitting efforts to develop soviet organizations and soviet state power organizations. There is a tendency to change the soviet deputies into 'members of parliament' or into bureaucratic petit bourgeoisie. The whole body of soviet deputies must be drawn in to take part in administrative work so as to guard against this tendency." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 27, p 251)

The soviet system has been in force for several decades in the Soviet Union, but the principle of combining discussion and action, which Lenin eagerly looked forward to, has not been established, and what is spectacular is the overcentralization of power. The parliamentary system in some socialist states flaunts the combination of discussion and action, but it has not really been put into effect. In the case of the system of people's congresses in our country, how to combine the legislative function and the administrative function in the person of deputies, thereby implementing the principle of combining discussion and action, remains a problem meriting penetrating study.

Considering that the people have the power to exercise the highest state power and to prevent the overcentralization of power, and even the personal concentration of power, it is conceivably advisable to institute, on the principle of upholding democratic centralism, a system of dividing the work among our state organs whereby each is responsible and accountable to the other. For example, the National People's Congress is set up not only to give concrete guidance but also to exercise supervision over the work of each administrative organ like the State Council. If the laws and resolutions adopted by the NPC are not in order, the State Council has the right to request reconsideration and can exercise its right to make legislative proposals. If the proposals from the State Council are not in order, the NPC should naturally veto them. If the supreme leader of the state or leaders of the government violate the constitution or laws, the NPC can exercise the power of supervision and impeach them. The NPC enjoys the highest judicial power in important cases. The judicial organ must also raise its level of functions: the Supreme People's Court has the power of judicial investigation, and it may both examine the laws adopted by the NPC and supervise state leaders according to law (the usual practice in our country is for the judicial organ to have no power to supervise state leaders). If state organs can divide their work and hold themselves responsible and accountable to one another in this manner, it is possible to avoid an overcentralization of power--particularly the personal centralization of power.

### 3. Implementing a Perfect Election System Is a Link in Perfecting the System of People's Congress

The election system of general, equal and direct vote by secret ballot implemented in the socialist states is a democratic form enabling the people to become masters. The Paris Commune was an organization of state power generally elected. For a time our state despised elections as far as the guiding thought was concerned, and it changed the people's right to vote to a right [that existed] in



name but not in reality: This drawback cannot be denied. As for Lin Biao and the "gang of four," who undermined elections in every conceivable way, their perverse acts made one boil with anger.

The Fifth Plenum adopted the Electoral Law, which stipulates that the people's congresses at county level and below are directly elected by people's deputies, that voters may freely nominate candidates, and that the system of an unequal number of candidates replaces the former system of an equal number of candidates, thus enabling the voters to have a choice of candidates.

The new electoral law also makes provisions for supervision, recall, and reelection of deputies.

The election system in effect ensures the people's right as masters. This marks an extension of democracy. In order to enlarge the scope of democracy, the state should take effective measures like holding general elections, improving the cadre system, and so forth.

#### 4. Dividing the Work Between Party and Government Is an Important Measure for Reforming State Leadership and Administration

That the proletariat in socialist states controls state power and leads the government is an unalterable principle. The party leads the proletariat in holding the reins of government, and the party is the core of state power: this is clear and definite. Of course, that the party leads the proletariat in holding the reins of government does not mean that party organizations are equivalent to state political power and are in overall charge of the administrative affairs of government.

For a long time, party organizations have overstepped state political power, regarding state organs as subordinates and the relations between party and government as those between [superior and] subordinate. Party and government leaders, particularly the main leaders, hold several party and government posts, with the widespread serious result that party and government are mixed and the party takes the place of the government. For example, the functions and powers of the organs of state power are exercised by party committees on their behalf; the first secretary of a party committee is concurrently the chief responsible person of an administrative organ; and other secretaries respectively take charge of the functions and powers of various administrative organs. At the same time, the party committee sets up several organs to take charge of the routine administrative business of the subordinate units of various organs. In this way, the party committee actually becomes the organ of state power, while the [ostensible] state power organ becomes subordinate to the party committee. Substituting party for government very likely results in aiding the growth of bureaucratism and lowering work efficiency. Therefore, the Sixth Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee decided to divide the work between party and government. This important measure, it may be said, is a momentous reform of the system of state leadership and the administrative system.

Setting the task of "gradually establishing a highly democratic socialist political system," the "Resolution Concerning Several Questions in the History of the

Party Since the Founding of the State" pointed out: "The failure to attach importance to this task since the founding of the state became an important condition for the outbreak of the 'Great Cultural Revolution.' It is a lesson of bitter experience." In the past, the socialist system of planned management was stressed and powers were overcentralized in the political, economic, cultural, and social spheres, while the democratic system of specific departments and basic-level units was overlooked; the responsibility of the higher level was stressed, while no importance was given to the responsibility of the basic-level units. On the other hand, being accustomed to taking administrative means to manage social life, which was regarded as a simple and easy approach, government organs gave up the system of democratic management. In view of this, the "Resolution" pointed out: "It is imperative to strengthen the building of state organs at various levels on the principle of democratic centralism, to make people's congresses and their standing organizations organs of people's power with authority, to gradually realize direct democracy by the people in basic-level state power and basic-level social life, and in particular to develop through great efforts the working people's democratic management of the general affairs of urban and rural enterprises."

The "Resolution" set the significant task of building a highly democratic, socialist political system and set forth specific measures for improving and perfecting the current political system. We are deeply convinced that one pressing issue at the moment is the gradual streamlining of the current political system, under the guidance of the Sixth Plenum--particularly along the political and ideological lines laid down in the "Resolution." Under the leadership of the party, the people of the whole country should strive with one mind and one heart to realize a highly democratic, socialist political system within not too long a period of time, construct a highly civilized, powerful socialist country, and exert themselves in the struggle for the lofty ideals of communism.

9780

CSO: 4005/274

## PARTY AND STATE

### PRACTICE OF FAIR, CORRECT CRITICISM IN PUBLIC INTEREST URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 81 p 8

[Article by Yi Baihai [0044 4101 3189]: "Heed What Is Right"]

[Text] Du Yan was an imperial censor during the reign of Emperor Tai Zong of the Tang Dynasty. He became reticent after a proposal of his was criticized by imperial military officer Feng Deyan. Emperor Tai Zong asked him why he gave up the debate. He said: "In handling the affairs of state, I must try to be fair to all and must heed what is right." He added that he was in complete agreement with Feng Deyan's statement. This was why he "wanted to make no more provocative remarks."

In our modern language, this spirit of "heeding what is right" displayed by Du Yan can be called a spirit of upholding the truth. This spirit is vital to our current political life, and it is particularly necessary in dealing with criticism and counter criticism. In the course of carrying out his work, no one can avoid mistakes! Errors and mistakes cannot be avoided when making statements, handling daily affairs, writing articles, or engaging in creative writing. Particularly at a time when we face a new situation and new problems arising from the implementation of the four modernizations program, we may even unavoidably make more errors or mistakes. To correct them calls for the development of criticism. Every critic must offer his knowledge, experiences, and correct opinions for the benefit of those being criticized. In other words, he must use his "correct views" to correct what is wrong. Those who are subjected to criticism should "heed what is right" and make themselves receptive to the wisdom, experiences, and correct opinions offered by others. In doing so, they can convert the "good counsel" offered by others into their own property. Doesn't this sound beautiful?

In "heeding what is right," we must sincerely appreciate the criticism offered by others in "good will," rather than counter it with arrogant, provocative remarks. It is wrong to regard criticism [motivated] by "good will" as an expression of ill wishes. Du Yan's statement that "I want to make no more provocative remarks" refers to an expression of willingness to accept criticism. In real life, we have frequently watched some people grudgingly refuse to appreciate the "good -will" offered by others, and even go so far as to regard "good-will" criticism as an expression of ill wishes. For example, some persons have put the stress on criticism in form but not in essence; some with prejudicial views and irritable temper have considered the correct criticism of their misdeeds as an expression of retribution; some who cherish vainglory have maintained that their acceptance of criticism means a loss of face and prestige among the people; while some have even gone so far as to think that their acceptance of

criticism will lead others to treat them as "spineless" persons. In short, they have mistaken "good-will" criticism for an expression of ill wishes because they have been wearing convex and concave lenses in evaluating the criticism of their wrongdoings. Lurking behind this tendency to reject criticism [motivated] by "good will" is the danger of preventing those wrongdoers from transforming themselves, thus causing great damage to the nation. Does this not deserve our great attention?

Du Yan's ability to "heed what is right" derived from his idea and belief that "in handling the affairs of state, everyone must try to be fair to all." What he termed "fairness to all" here was essentially a reference to the "interests" of the feudal ruling classes or a small group of people represented by him. Therefore, what he did cannot be interpreted as "wholehearted devotion to the public interest." As members of the proletariat and as communists, we have set the liberation of all mankind as an objective of our struggle. Only in this way can we truly try to be "fair to all" and truly "heed what is right." Comrade Mao Zedong said: "If we have shortcomings, we are not afraid to have them pointed out and criticized, because we serve the people. Anyone, no matter who, may point out our shortcomings. If he is right, we will correct them. If what he proposes will benefit the people, we will act upon it." In other words, we must take the position of the people, the party character, and the party's policies, give up all personal, selfish desires for fame and profit, and subordinate our private interests to the interests of the state and the people. Only in this way can we truly heed "what is right!"

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CSO: 4005/335

## PARTY AND STATE

### BENEFITS TO BE GAINED FROM FORTHRIGHT CRITICISM STRESSED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 81 p 4

[Commentary by Zhang Yuwen [1728 5124 3306]: "'Nice Guy' Is Not Necessarily Commendable"]

[Text] It has been said that Sima Hui of the Eastern Han Dynasty never talked about other people's faults. Whenever he conversed with others, he always spoke nicely, whether good or bad things were in question. When people asked how his health was and how his daily life was, he would answer: Very nice. When someone told him that his own son had just died, he answered: Very nice. His wife reproached him, saying: The man told you the unfortunate news about his son's death only because you are known for your moral cultivation. Why did you say, contrarily in this case, it was very nice? He again answered: What you have just said is also very nice. Hence, people gave him the nickname "Nice Guy."

Is a "nice guy" commendable?

It is of course loathsome for someone to speak ill of others or to pass on rumors about others, but this practice of refraining from talking about other people's faults in the Sima Hui style is hardly a fine trait, either. Since none of us is a saintly person, how can we avoid having some faults? If we refrain from talking about them when we witness such faults, this is by no means seeking truth from facts. When a person exhibits some fault, it is like he is suffering an illness; if, seeing his fault, we still decline to criticize, educate, or help him, that is like declining to cure his illness: this is hardly a responsible attitude toward a comrade. What needs to be pointed out is that some people's faults are not necessarily insignificant trivialities. In such cases as a leader's mistaken planning, views, and proposals, if his "faults" are changed into "assets," then this should help increase or save a great deal of wealth for the state. Also, in such cases as bureaucratism, particularization, the offering or taking of bribes and the like, violating the party's work style, damaging the party's prestige, endangering the state's interests, and affecting the construction of the four modernizations, if we refrain from exposing and reporting such faults, that would be still less a responsible attitude toward the people and toward our revolutionary cause. In July of this year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in one of his speeches: "...it simply won't do if we refrain from doing our ideological work, refrain from applying criticism and self-criticism. We definitely cannot abandon the weapon of criticism." What is so good about a



"nice guy" without any sense of principle, without any sense of righteousness, and without any distinction between right and wrong?

What merits our profound reflection is that in real life there are plenty of "nice guys." When they see incorrect things, they decline to criticize, struggle against, or make any report about them; they "open one eye and close the other." In the face of principles of right and wrong, they refrain from demonstrating their attitude in a clear-cut manner, either "turning their heads away and changing the subject" or "today's weather...ha, ha, ha...." Liberals such as these appear around us all the time. What people of this kind are concerned with is neither the interests of the party and the people, nor the rectification of the party's or the people's work style and the attendant upholding of the forthright and suppression of the devious, nor the construction of the four modernizations, but their individual "personnel connections," the "votes obtainable." They are afraid of offending people, afraid of looking for trouble, but they are not concerned about the people's interests or our revolutionary cause suffering losses. Unfortunately, such "nice guys" are actually regarded seriously by some people as great guys and therefore make certain gains, such as commendation, awards, more votes, etc.

Not long ago, there was this report in the press: The manager of the Tanggu Transportation Company in Tianjin Municipality, Communist Party member Sun Jinhe [1327 2516 0735], discovered that there was actually not very much saving of fuel oil, nor was the accomplishment of tasks outstanding, but oil-saving awards and truck-schedule overfulfillment awards turned out somehow to be rather numerous. He therefore determined to "analyze" the typical case of the driver of truck No 1227, who happened to have received the most award money, in order to see what was the crux of the problem. In the process of the investigation, someone advised him "not to take things too seriously." "Why bother to offend people?" But he said firmly: "Many problems today can be solved if we just try to be a little more serious. Opening one eye and closing the other is not the work style of the Communist Party." He insisted on carrying out the investigation in a penetrating way and ultimately found out that the driver was simply playing tricks. Over a period of 2 years he had swindled more than 1,800 yuan of award money. Sun Jinhe personally wrote a report of investigation about him and made it public, whereupon various units under the company's jurisdiction proceeded to look into such matters in general and thereby stopped certain loopholes in the management of the enterprise and improved its work. In firmly changing the state of laxity and feebleness on the part of the leadership and refusing to be a "nice guy," Comrade Sun Jinhe is really a good comrade. The more such good comrades, the more hopeful will be our four modernizations.

During the Spring and Autumn period, Gao Liao served under Yan Zi for 3 years and committed no great mistakes. But because he remained merely agreeable, always saying "fine, fine, fine" and "yes, yes, yes," and did not put forward different opinions, Yan Zi dismissed him. I keep thinking that if our leading comrades can all be like Yan Zi in disliking "nice guys" and Comrade Sun Jinhe in not wanting to be a "nice guy," "nice guys" will certainly become less and less numerous.

9255

CSO: 4005/344

## PARTY AND STATE

### JIANGSU TAKES STEPS TO HALT HOUSING ABUSES BY CADRES

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Report: "Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission Sends Out Notice on Implementing Commission for Inspection of Discipline Circular No 7; Firmly Stops Party Members and Cadres From Following Devious Practices in Acquiring Housing Units"]

[Text] The provincial discipline inspection commission recently sent out the notice "On Conscientiously Implementing Circular No 7 of the Commission for Inspection of Discipline, 'Stop the Practice by Some of Our Party Members and Cadres of Illegally Constructing Their Own Private Houses.'"

The notice says that since last year, the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and the discipline inspection commission of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee have sent out a succession of documents having to do with preventing party members and cadres from seeking privileges in acquiring housing units. Some party organizations and discipline inspection departments consequently investigated and dealt with a number of cases of this sort and achieved definite results. Although this unhealthy trend has become somewhat curtailed today, it has still not completely stopped. Some party members and cadres still violate the "Guiding Principles," take advantage of their office and power in occupying more housing units or using public funds to repair or build their private houses, or encroach upon state and collective interests, take possession of farmland, and build private housing. All this has aroused strong indignation on the part of the masses. This is a salient example of taking advantage of one's office and power, which reflects individualistic thinking and the decline of revolutionary will. It damages the party's image, destroys the relationship between the party and the masses, and affects the party's fighting stamina. Therefore we must resolutely halt this unhealthy trend as quickly as possible.

The notice sets forth the following demands:

- 1) All must organize general study sessions in order to enable the entire body of party members and cadres to recognize the importance of implementing the Circular and the harm of this unhealthy trend. In carrying out this study, all must keep the actual situation in view, criticize nonproletarian ideas, proceed with comparative examinations, and launch criticism and self-criticism.



2) Cadres at various levels, especially cadres who are at the same time party members and leaders, must consciously follow the "Guiding Principles" and relevant regulations of the Central Committee, the State Council, the provincial party committee, and the provincial government. They must not violate these regulations by occupying excessive housing units, appropriating public funds to build or repair private housing, encroaching upon state and collective interests, or taking over farmland in order to build private houses. If there are any such violations, each and every case that is discovered must be investigated. Masses within and outside the party ranks must be mobilized to struggle against such devious practices.

3) Cases of this sort which have not yet been handled by the discipline inspection commissions at various levels shall all be subject to investigation and disposal at various levels according to their respective circumstances. Those which deserve to be accorded disciplinary measures must be subject to such measures, and no condonement or expediency shall be allowed. In carrying out such disciplinary measures, the promulgation of the "Guiding Principles" shall be used as the boundary, with leniency granted in cases that occurred prior to that date and strict application meted out for those which have arisen since then. The housing units taken and the land occupied shall be disposed of according to the relevant regulations. Those who resorted to devious practices must never be allowed to gain any economic advantage therefrom. Efforts should be made to grasp typical cases and thereby handle them with fanfare in order to "punish one, warn a hundred others."

9255

CSO: 4005/344

## PARTY AND STATE

### NEED FOR YOUNG, WELL-ROUNDED LEADING CADRES EMPHASIZED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Zhang Ruisheng [1728 3843 3932]: "Strengthen Building of Leading Groups According to Requirements of the Construction of the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] Our leading groups at various levels are the core of leadership guiding the masses to carry out our socialist revolution and construction. They shoulder the heavy responsibilities of implementing the party's principles and policies and realizing the party's various projects and tasks. To strengthen the construction of leading groups is not only our very important task but also a great matter with which the vast ranks of the masses are generally concerned.

According to the requirements of the construction of our socialist modernization, an ideal leading group must be a strong core which resolutely upholds and implements the party line, adheres to the socialist path, is equipped with due professional knowledge and organizational and leadership capabilities, and is young, strong, and full of energy. Therefore, since the shifting of the focus of work of the entire party, the party Central Committee clearly proposed, under the premise of adhering to the socialist path, to select and train a large contingent of politically reliable, fine, middle-age and young cadres with definite professional skills and leadership talent to strengthen the leading groups of various levels and various departments in order to help our leading groups, under the premise of revolutionization, to become gradually younger, more professional, and more intellectual. But leftist thinking on employment, like other forces of habit, is deeprooted. Although many comrades feel that, from the point of view of conditions of age, theoretical level, professional knowledge, managerial level, and health, our existing leading groups still fall short of meeting the requirements of the construction of the four modernizations, their understanding of the importance of proceeding from the requirements of the new era to strengthen our building of leading groups still proves insufficient. Their leftist thinking has not yet been really reversed, and even today they still take leadership work as simple political guidance or administrative guidance, and consider professional talent and level of managerial skill to be a simple technical question which one can take or leave without consequence. This hardly conforms to the party's requirements. We must insist on the principle of a combination of virtue and talent in establishing a concept of employment that tallies with the new historical conditions, discard the conventions and old customs that constrain us, return to order from disorder in our leading-group construction, and build our

leading groups at various levels into highly qualified and highly efficient commanding cores that are capable of resolutely implementing the party's line, principles, and policies.

A leading group is a fighting collective which, according to the party's organizational principles, practices the system of combining collective leadership with individual share of work and responsibility. This is like a machine which not only requires good parts but also needs the best structure and composition. A leading group should have various fine cadres who are equipped with professional skills and experience to make it a collective that contains comprehensive talent, so that it has both experts in political work and specialists in economic work, talented persons with experience in overall leadership work at the generalissimo level and talented persons with professional skills at the commanding-general level. In the case of certain entrepreneurial units and public institutions with greater emphasis on production and professional business and operational agencies of leading organs, special stress should be placed on the possession of professional skills. It is very hard to imagine that a local leading group in which most of the members understand only general administrative work but do not understand, or understand only generally, the work of economic construction would be able to play the role it should. It is also hard to imagine that an entrepreneurial unit or public institution in which most members are novices would be able to issue proper commands, guide by correct methods, and achieve superior results. Therefore, an important point determining whether a leading group can adapt to the development of the construction of our modernization is the composition of the various talents. "Gold is hardly ever pure; a man is hardly ever perfect." Persons with all-around talent are bound to be rare; most people have both strong points and weak points. But "partial talent," when properly organized, may well turn into "all-around talent." In the past, because we were subject to the influence of leftist ideas, we often partially stressed the selection of political cadres in the construction of our leading groups, partially stressed the examination of the political conditions of cadres; but as for the professional skills they might possess, we often paid insufficient attention. This is why that practice has led to our current situation, in which we find that not a few leading groups are made up of persons whose talents are one-sided; many of the members understand politics but very few are professionals. Consequently, in selecting and assigning members to our leading groups, we must pay attention to overcoming the tendency of assembling one-sided talents, and try to organize such leading groups from the point of view of a structure of people of various ages, professional skills, cultural levels, intellectual competencies, and ideological qualities. In particular, we need to proceed from the requirements of the construction of our modernization in selecting cadres with various professional skills in order to change the current situation in which we find more novice cadres, more administrative cadres, and more half-baked elements in our leading groups, and improve the quality of our leading groups accordingly.

It is not the task of a single generation to realize the magnificent goals of the construction of our modernization; the efforts of several generations are required. In order to assure that the party's cause will have its successors and that continuity of the party's principles and policies is maintained, we must, in the construction of our leading groups, both maintain their relative stability and continue to replenish them with new blood. This requires us to achieve three

things. The first is to give overall consideration and make uniform arrangements in terms of the ages and professional skills of those concerned. For instance, new and old cadres must be appropriately combined and mixed so that there are greater distances between the different age groups, in order to change the past situation in which members of a leading group tended to be of similar age, and hence all joined the group and all had to quit at the same time. The second is not to lightly or frequently transfer cadres, in order to change the past approach of dismantling the eastern wall to repair the western wall. We should basically make uniform arrangements and give overall consideration, and recruit talents locally. We must solve the question of [each particular] leading group and not weaken other leading groups. The third is to strengthen the building of reserve forces for the cadres and consider the construction of our leading groups from a long-range point of view.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, our party has been determined to select both virtuous and talented middle-age and young cadres and has achieved definite results. But up to this very day, not a few of our leading groups are still found to have too many members, to have members who are too old, and to lack young and able-bodied cadres with definite professional knowledge and ability to lead the masses in hard work. At present, the concept of arranging generations according to years of seniority and the thought of demanding perfection still obstruct the construction of our leading groups. Unless we do away with the influence of the habit of arranging generations according to seniority, it will be impossible for us to make our leading groups younger, more professional, and more intellectual. Comrade Hu Yaobang points out: "If we say that when old comrades make some mistakes we can still excuse them, then not to speed up the training of young successors would be making an inexcusable, historic mistake." Every leading cadre, especially every old cadre, must emancipate his thinking and conscientiously take up the heavy responsibility of training and selecting successors. "It takes 10 years to raise a tree, but it takes 100 years to foster real talent"; if we wish to achieve success in any undertaking, we must solve the problem of providing successors in time. In this sense, recommending talented persons and yielding to talented persons, as well as training new talent, would be the greatest contribution old cadres could make to the revolution in their late years. It is a glorious duty for our old cadres to be willing to serve as a stepladder for others for the sake of the prosperity and development of the party cause, to diligently pave the way for newcomers, and to effect a healthy and correct changing of the guard. It is also an important condition for the long-range, steady development of our socialist state.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### RETIRED CADRES SAID DESERVING OF RESPECT FROM THEIR SUCCESSORS

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Li Changwen [2621 7022 2429]: "Pay the Elderly Due Respect"]

[Text] At present, the call to speed up the selection and training of successors to the revolution is growing louder and louder with each passing day. Just as Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out recently, a pressing strategic task now facing our entire party is to build up a contingent of revolutionary, well-educated, professionally competent younger cadres.

Confronted with this pressing strategic task, many farsighted old comrades who are willing to sacrifice themselves for the cause of the party and the people have cheerfully and energetically devoted themselves to enhancing the selection and training of younger cadres. After guiding younger cadres to take over leading posts at all levels in the first line of duty, they themselves have retired of their own accord to the second line of duty, thus truly "giving their official positions away to their younger successors." But this is only the matter of primary concern. The matter of secondary concern is that in the face of such a pressing strategic task, "party organizations at all levels and all comrades who are in the prime of health and who have been selected for higher posts" should respond in kind by showing the same serious concern for the cause of the party and the people, politely paying tribute to old comrades who have retired or are about to retire from active duty, and "paying the elderly due respect" at all times. They should "respect and take good care of old comrades and learn as much as possible from them," just as Comrade Hu Yaobang recently said. Only in this way can we validly speed up the process of "giving positions being held by old comrades to their successors," and successfully accomplish the pressing strategic task of selecting and training successors. I suggest that a system be instituted to carry out this task.

Tribute must be paid to many of our old comrades for their tireless, faithful devotion to the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and construction at the risk of their lives, and for their contributions to the cause of the party and the people at the cost of blood and sweat. At a time when they are planning to retire of their own accord to the second line of duty for reasons of old age and poor and failing health, do we have any particular reason not to respect and take good care of these heroes of the people, not to hold them in high esteem, or not to have them live their lives in their later years in a sense of security? What is more important is that, although these old comrades who have accumulated valuable experience in revolution and construction over the past several decades are now in poor

health, they still can advise their "successors" on long-range plans of prime importance and direct the work on the forefront of struggle. Furthermore, as days turn into months and months into years, and as the stars and planets keep moving endlessly, today's youngsters will soon become middle-aged men and today's middle-aged men will soon become old men. Our promise to "pay tribute to old comrades" will certainly bring happiness to their lives and will give them a sense of satisfaction. In doing so, we can also relieve today's "robust cadres" of "their worry about a possible lack of logistic support" when the time for their retirement approaches. This is really a good thing which will lead to the termination of the life-tenure cadre system and the development of a new lifestyle in which "the old will of their own accord yield their positions to the young."

Recently, measures have been taken and moves have been made by certain prefectures, departments, and units to settle in new homes old comrades who have retired to the second and third lines of duty. This action has moved some people to tears. Such measures and moves can be summarized into the following two pointers: 1) it is necessary to show full respect for their political status; 2) it is necessary to take good care of their daily needs. Through the implementation of such measures, the idea of "paying tribute to the elderly" can be universally realized; this is an idea which deserves our attention and promotion. Thus far, the demonstration by all people of universal "respect for the elderly" and for old comrades who have retired to the second and third lines of duty seems impossible, because some people under the pressure of work may forget to show concern, love, and respect for old comrades, and because others cannot tally their words with their deeds and cannot translate into action those measures they have glibly talked about. Among the most despicable persons are those with "snobbish eyes" who obediently follow old comrades around while they remain in power, and do everything possible to flatter and please them for selfish purposes. Once these old comrades retire from office, they often are treated by their former subordinates as if they had never met before. With regard to the problem of "how to show respect for the elderly," we must foster decent manners and discard indecent ones.

The accomplishment of this pressing strategic task to train successors, a task set forth by the Party Central Committee, calls for successful efforts to convey to the public the idea of "showing respect for the elderly."

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## PARTY AND STATE

### WUXI PICKS PARTY MEMBERS FROM AMONG PROFESSIONAL CADRES

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 81 p 3

[Article: "Focus Attention on Recruiting Party Members From Among Professional, Technical Cadres"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in Wuxi Municipality, in a conscientious effort to implement the party's policy for intellectuals, have recruited 602 professional and technical cadres as party members, in accordance with the requirements for party membership.

To accomplish the task of recruiting professional and technical cadres as party members, party organizations of some units in Wuxi Municipality have considered it necessary to concentrate on solving the following problems:

1) It is necessary to recognize fully the decision to absorb professional and technical cadres into the party as a matter of importance and urgency. They have maintained that realization of the socialist four modernizations will become impossible if they do not welcome a large number of intellectuals to join the ranks of our party. For a long time, and during the "Great Cultural Revolution" in particular, science and culture were ignored and intellectuals were discriminated against. In the end, many professional and technical cadres capable of living up to the requirements for party membership have been kept out of the party, and the cause of the party has suffered a great loss. This situation can no longer be allowed to continue. Public health work in Wuxi Municipality has been adversely affected by a lack of the party's influence on this front and by a lack of party-member medical cadres in the first line of duty. Since the Third Plenum, the party organization of the public health bureau has stepped up the recruiting of professional and technical cadres as party members. Of the 66 professional technicians recruited as party members, 55 are medical cadres, and some of them have been promoted to assume leading posts. The result is a great improvement in medical service.

2) The history, family background, and social connections of professional and technical cadres present a problem which deserves a fair and correct assessment. Among them are comrades whose history, family background, and social connections have presented problems of one kind or another, thus preventing them from joining the party. As a starting point in this direction, much has been done by party organizations of many units to eliminate leftist ideological influence. On the one hand, they have helped those comrades to achieve a clear understanding of certain political problems which for many years were unclear to them. The aim is to relieve them of burdens.

On the other hand, a realistic assessment has been made of [the cadre's] questionable family backgrounds and social connections. Their cases have been dealt with in a spirit of "evaluating their family backgrounds from the standpoint of their conduct, their social connections in terms of the influence they have received, and their historical problems from the angle of their actual performance." One of the deputy directors of the Wuxi Institute of Chemical Engineering is a former overseas Chinese resident who returned to his homeland in the 1950's. He applied for party membership prior to the "Cultural Revolution." Although he served the institute with distinction, his application was turned down because of his historical background and complicated social connections. Since the "gang of four" was smashed, his application for party membership has been restudied by an appropriate party organization, which has agreed to admit him as a party member as a result of an investigation of his historical problems.

3) Questions with regard to the political consciousness and professional competence of professional and technical cadres should be handled properly. In discussing their applications for party membership, the most frequently asked question is that they are persons only of "professional competence but not of political consciousness." Party organizations have led party members to reach a correct understanding of this matter. Their consensus is that since vocational and technical work is the main concern of professional cadres, it is not necessary to ask them to attend additional political study classes and social activities required of political work cadres. Whether their political quality is good or not should be evaluated in terms of their reaction to the line, principles, and policies adopted since the Third Plenum, and from the standpoint of whether they uphold the four basic principles, of whether they are truly dedicated to the four modernizations program, and of whether they can handle properly the relationship between private and public interests. Meanwhile, those professional and technical cadres who hold opinions independent of others, and who dare to think and dare to speak out against the leadership should not be labeled "arrogant" and "cocky" creatures. There is a female teacher at the Wuxi No 7 Municipal Middle School who once sharply criticized the school leadership for failing to grasp education in planned parenthood. Despite this, comrades who were criticized by her have agreed to admit her to the party for the sake of the public interest, and in accordance with the principles set forth by the party at a meeting to discuss her application for party membership.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### EXAMPLES OF PATRIOTISM WORTHY OF EMULATION BY YOUTHS PRAISED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 81 p 8

[Article by Xin Hong [6580 1347]: "We Cannot Desert Our Homeland"]

[Text] "I gradually take off my clothes and robes with no regret. I am willing to suffer for your sake." This passage comes from a poem by Liu Yong, a poet of the Song Dynasty, entitled: "Butterflies Love Flowers." This unique, skillful, poetic expression of lingering affection has touched the hearts of many people!

I recently read this passage again in an article by Comrade Yang Jiang [2799 4829] entitled "Six Accounts of a Cadre School." In quoting this passage, Yang Jiang lent a new and decent meaning to it, giving the reader an extremely different, fresh taste. She wrote: "I recall that on the eve of liberation, many people fled their homeland to foreign countries. Why did a couple like us, who had so many options, choose to remain here? Was it true that we were ideologically wiser than others? Or was it because of our high level of political consciousness? Mo Cun [7817 1317] (alias Qian Zhongshu [6929 6945 2579]) often quotes this passage from a poem by Liu Yong: 'I gradually take off my clothes and robes with no regret. I am willing to suffer for your sake.' We hesitate to desert our homeland. We cannot part company with 'you' or 'all our compatriots.' We are among the millions of 'compatriots' who do not know one another. Despite this fact, we belong to a single body and we are part of the whole. We are kindred, breathing the same breath." Upon reading this, my heart beats faster than ever, thus triggering a new train of thoughts in my mind!

Yang Jiang is a well-known Chinese writer and translator, while Qian Zhongshu is a prominent scholar well versed in Chinese and Western literature. It can be said that on the eve of liberation, they were urged by many friends in foreign lands to join them. But they hesitated to desert their lovely homeland or "you." This is why they decided to remain here. During the 10 years of civil strife, the couple was "banished" to a remote, sparsely populated hardship area, where they underwent "reform through hard labor." While there, they experienced indescribable privation and suffered countless frustrations. Normally, misfortune of this magnitude could have driven them crazy until they committed suicide. But although they lived a life of adversity, their attachment and loyalty to their homeland remained as firm as ever. Thoughts of personal gains and losses have never crossed their minds. They still cherish their motherland and fellow countrymen. For the sake of their motherland, they are determined to "sacrifice themselves with no regret and endure any suffering for your sake." What a decent quality of persons, and what a noble spirit!

There are bright as well as dark aspects of life. There are noxious bacteria around us and spring breezes blowing everywhere. In the stream of life, one may experience successes or setbacks, smooth sailing or turbulent waves. The crux of the problem is whether one can bear in mind the concept of the motherland. As long as one bears the motherland in mind, one will open one's mind to a world a dispassionate and selfless interest, will remain unaffected by the state of adversity in which one lives, will move forward confidently, and will never stop dreaming of a future full of hope. Those who want to give no thought to their motherland, who are keenly conscious of their personal gains or losses, and who concentrate their attention only on making a small profit are persons who will always have something to complain about and who will never reconcile themselves to reality. For example, in the face of adversity, some youths have become disillusioned with reality and life, which seems unfair to them. In the end, a gloomy picture looms large in their minds, preventing them from seeing the bright side of life and the splendid prospects of the motherland. In the face of frustrations, some youths have become depressed and demoralized. After noting social ills, some youths have begun to take a dim view of the mundane world, have kept pent-up feelings bottled up in their chests, and have allowed themselves to drift along with the current, instead of taking an active part in the struggle against wrongdoing. After watching a few foreign movies and reading a number of reports on the standard of living in foreign countries, a small number of youths have jumped to the conclusion that China lags behind other countries in every field and that the moon over foreign countries is fuller than that over China. This thought has induced them to dream of going abroad. Young friends, please think of Qian Zhongshu and Yang Jiang! Do you think that they have experienced less frustration than you? Have they seen fewer social ills than you? And have they encountered less trouble than you? Why did they experience so much misfortune without complaints, and volunteer to suffer so much with no regrets? Because they have in mind only "you," or the motherland whose interests stand above all else. Our revolutionary youths should emulate the spirit of Qian Zhongshu and Yang Jiang, bear in mind only the interests of their motherland instead of their personal gains or losses, and contribute their enthusiasm, wisdom, and energy to the development of "our" motherland.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### 'BA YI' RAPS DENG'S RESTRICTIONS ON PLA WRITERS

OW050831 (Clandestine) BA YI Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Using his authority as chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has prohibited PLA literary and art workers and writers of memoirs from writing about Lin Biao, Gao Gang, Rao Shushi and other former party and army leaders who have not been rehabilitated. This has caused tremendous confusion and problems among writers. Particularly since over 100 army and civilian literary and art workers were criticized by name, many comrades have destroyed their finished works including articles, short stories and memoirs. This phenomenon will surely result in most serious consequences if it continues.

When Comrade Deng Xiaoping received some comrades of departments concerned on the eve of the closing of the NPC session, he said: I know that some people say behind my back, "What Comrade Deng Xiaoping said no longer holds now" and "the party's policy concerning literature and art has changed." Others say, "Now we do not dare say what we dared to say 1 or 2 years ago, and now we do not dare write what we dared to write right after the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee." They are wrong. What we are doing is designing to strengthen the party leadership and to make writing serve socialist reality.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's remarks cannot convince people. First, if we truly want to make writing serve socialist reality, we should encourage writers to write factually about historical events and objective reality. We should try to learn rules and laws and draw useful experience and lessons from facts. Any violation of historical fact so as to deceive people and serve one's immediate interests only ruins the purpose of serving reality.

Second, putting arbitrary restrictions on what to write not only hampers the strengthening of the party leadership but also undermines the party's prestige. All social activities are organized and carried out under specific leaderships. To ignore certain representative figures in writing about the past is to a certain extent tantamount to the negation of history. For example, many writers now do not dare to write about the exploits of the northeast field army. Even if they write about those exploits, they avoid mentioning Lin Biao's name. They even criticize, play down or negate Lin Biao's leading role in the Beijing-Tianjin campaign and the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign. Obviously, such articles or memoirs that distort historical facts so as to deceive people, if published in party journals, will directly affect the party's prestige.

Third, after the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party has sternly criticized the evil tendencies in the field of literature and history over a long period, particularly during the gang of four period. To meet political demands, writers wantonly distort and change historical facts. They cover up the mistakes of some historical figure and publicize his merits if they want to defend him; and they cover up his merits and publicize his mistakes if they want to discredit him. They also treat historical events the same way. They either laud a person to the skies or banish him to hell, according to the political demands.

Comrade Zhou Enlai once said: "Only by being faithful to facts, can one be faithful to truth." As the de facto leader of the party and the state, Comrade Deng Xiaoping should encourage and carry forward the fine practice of being faithful to facts and daring to tell the truth as it emerged after the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. He should not impose restrictions on literary and historical work and flagrantly interfere in it.

CSO: 4005/397



MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PHOTO OF OIL TANKS REMOTE GAUGING EQUIPMENT

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 81 p 1

[Photo caption]



An unidentified oil depot of a logistics [unit] of the Nanjing Units has automated and modernized its operations by installing electronic equipment for remote gauging of tanks.

CSO: 4005/401

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### NANJING PLA UNITS HOLD POLITICAL WORK MEETING

OW210925 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] The conference on political work among grassroots-level units of the Nanjing PLA units was held at the Nanjing PLA units auditorium in the morning of 20 December. Attending the opening ceremony were First Political Commissar Guo Linxiang, Political Commissar Du Ping and Deputy Political Commissars Liu Xiyuan, (Wang Zhenmin), Sun Keji and (Zhang Yuhang) of the Nanjing PLA units.

The conference took the resolution adopted by the party's sixth plenary session and the instruction on army building issued by the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee as the guiding documents for examining the results in implementing the guidelines of the all-army political work conference, analyzing the situation in political work among grassroots-level units, studying the new problems in political work that have arisen in the new situation, resolutely overcoming the various shortcomings in conducting political-ideological work, exchanging experience, commending the advanced, achieving unified thinking, heightening everyone's revolutionary spirit and further strengthening (?political work among all grassroots-level units).

Some 380 persons attended the conference including leading personnel of political organs of units at and above the regimental level, responsible comrades of administrative departments of various levels of the Nanjing PLA units, representatives of advanced companies and outstanding political instructors, and [words indistinct] under the Nanjing PLA units.

Comrade Li Baoqi of the Political Department of the Nanjing PLA units delivered a report at the conference. He analyzed the new situation and new problems that have emerged in political work among grassroots-level units and put forward demands and suggestions for further strengthening political work among these units.

CSO: 4005/397

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### MILITARY COMMISSION AWARDS HONOR TITLE

OW021425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0102 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Jan (XINHUA)—The Military Commission under the CCP Central Committee recently issued an order, awarding Liu Bolin, who sacrificed himself by bravely saving a passenger train, with the honorable title of "Fighter of the Lei Feng-type."

Liu Bolin was a fighter in the No 2 company of a certain engineer regiment of the Shenyang PLA units. He joined the army in January 1981.

On the morning of 15 September 1981, Liu Bolin and nine comrades in the same platoon were passing the crossing of the highway and the railway south of the Shiqiaozi railway station. At that time, northbound nonstop express Train 213 was speeding towards the junction. In a hurry, the maintenance railway workers put the rammers and the rammer rack in the wrong place. At that time, the train was only a little over 200 meters from the work site. Liu Bolin and his nine comrades made an immediate decision to dash toward the work site and joined the workers in dragging the two hydraulic rammers to a safe place at the side of the track. However, the rack was still lying across the rails. At this moment of great urgency, Liu Bolin faced danger fearlessly and rapidly lifted the rack, trying hard to move it from the rails. The locomotive swept through the work site with a roar. The rack was pushed away from the rails more than 4 meters, while Liu Bolin was dragged along by the locomotive for 15 meters and died a hero's death. Liu Bolin's heroic deed had saved the train from a serious derailment and overturning.

The order of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee pointed out: Liu Bolin was an outstanding soldier who always kept in mind the purpose of the army, loved the people and worked hard for them. He was a model in becoming an armyman who had lofty ideals, good morality, knowledge and good health; who stressed the army's standards for appearance and bearing, good manners and good discipline and who feared neither hardship nor shedding his blood and sacrificing himself; and in developing socialist spiritual civilization.

The order called on all commanders and fighters in the army, particularly the broad masses of young people, to follow Comrade Liu Bolin's footsteps in fostering lofty communist ideals, upholding the four basic principles, consciously resisting all nonproletarian ideas, working hard with revolutionary drive, studying hard, working in a down-to-earth manner, diligently serving the people, and striving to turn our army into a powerful, modern and regular revolutionary army.

CSO: 4005/397

NANJING PLA UNITS MEETING VIEWS IMPROVING WORK

OW241440 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] According to a report by our correspondents (Xu Zhigeng) and (Wang Zhuqing), on 21 December the leading organ of the Nanjing PLA units called a mobilization meeting, which was attended by some 1,700 people. The meeting urged all office cadres to heighten their revolutionary spirit and raise their work efficiency so as to set an example for others in the Nanjing PLA units.

The meeting was presided over by Commander Nie Fengzhi. Political Commissar Du Ping read out a decision of the party committee urging the organizations of the Nanjing PLA units to act as models for others. Then First Political Commissar Guo Linxiang delivered a mobilization report, calling for the consolidation of various organizations.

Since the 3d plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the leading comrades and various organizations of the Nanjing PLA units have raised their political consciousness and improved their work proficiency by studying the party's line, principles and policies and tempering themselves in the practice of fulfilling the various tasks. To make further improvements, the meeting set forth seven tasks:

1. Conscientiously implement the instruction of the central authorities on simplifying the administrative structure. All office cadres should keep the overall interests in mind and follow the arrangements made by the party without taking exception or offering different opinions. They should see to it that through simplification and reorganization the following five goals set by the leading organ of the Nanjing PLA units are achieved--simplification, unification, high work efficiency, frugality and absence of bureaucracy.
2. Bring into full play the cadres' enthusiasm, initiative and creativity with regard to work. Cadres should be determined to dedicate themselves to their work and should have a strong sense of responsibility. It is necessary to eliminate the idea of being mediocre and to encourage cadres to make the best achievements and be outstanding. In addition, cadres should be good at using their brains, make ceaseless efforts to study the new things and problems encountered in the work of the PLA units and seek solution to these problems.

3. Give full play to the role of party organizations, carry out active criticism and self-criticism and rectify the style of work.
4. Strengthen study in the relevant professional fields. Cadres should try to turn themselves into experts in their respective fields.
5. Go deep into reality, conduct investigation and study, improve the method and style of work and give solid help to those at the grassroots level in solving practical problems.
6. Promote socialist spiritual civilization. Cadres should follow the example of comrades of the organizational department of the CCP Central Committee in dealing with people in a cordial manner, in taking pleasure in helping others and in speaking politely. They should constantly take part in cleaning and beautifying the environment, pay attention to the PLA's appearance and bearing and make their office a place of decorum and courtesy.
7. Leading cadres at all levels should play an exemplary and leading role, and the leading organ should act as a model for all units under it. Leaders of the Nanjing PLA units and leaders of the units' headquarters and political and logistics departments should set an example for other office cadres. Cadres at higher level should lead those at the lower level, while all cadres should supervise and help each other.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### PLA PERSONNEL ASSIST GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE IN 1981

OW211351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0809 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA)--XINHUA correspondents Zhou Zemin and Gai Yumin report: Bringing forward their glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, commanders and fighters of the PLA army, navy and air force, wholeheartedly working for the people's interests, have during the past year enthusiastically participated in and made outstanding contributions to building a socialist material and spiritual civilization. They have further promoted the great unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

These correspondents have learned from the PLA's General Political Department that the entire PLA has supported socialist construction in various localities with more than 20 million workdays this year. PLA units stationed in rural and suburban areas have linked up with over 40,000 production teams in an effort to support them with large quantities of manpower and technical forces. Many production teams have improved their production during the year because of the PLA's assistance to rural communes and production brigades and teams in establishing production responsibility systems, carrying out scientific farming, promoting economic diversification and achieving a bumper harvest. This has enabled the rural and suburban areas to overcome poverty and achieve prosperity.

PLA units stationed in urban centers and mining districts have forged close ties with more than 5,000 factories and mines to give them all-out support in production whenever urgent support is needed. Soldiers have worked shoulder to shoulder with the people during the busy production season in an effort to achieve high yields. This has taken place in workshops and fields from the interior provinces to the remote frontier areas.

Many PLA units have consistently rendered assistance in handling a great variety of cargo at railway and highway transport stations, wharves, factories, warehouses and mines. They have also helped in dredging harbors, ports and waterways, thereby insuring fulfillment of production requirements and production growth. Braving strong winds and waves, quite a number of the navy's vessels have escorted fishing boats day and night and rescued fishermen from danger.

This summer many areas in this country's southwest, northwest, northeast and southeast regions were hit by extremely serious floods. To combat the floods, PLA units stationed in these areas mobilized more than half a million men and over



650 vessels and other craft. Some 800 aircraft sorties were flown and more than 15,000 vehicle runs made. As a result of their tremendous efforts in these operations, over 0.3 million people were rescued from the floods, some 28,000 head of cattle and horses and hundreds of thousands dun of cargo were evacuated to safe places. Several million dun of relief supplies from the people's government were distributed among the flood victims.

Since the beginning of spring, the three PLA services have simultaneously launched an afforestation campaign in an effort to cover the motherland with foliage and beautify the environment. They have planted more than 34 million trees on barren mountains, in cities and small towns, along highways, in villages, around civilian houses and in barracks areas.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### HENAN RALLY PRAISES MODEL IN SUPPORTING ARMY

HK210348 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Summary] Some 3,000 army men and people attended a rally in Zhengzhou on 20 December to listen to a report on the FPOE deeds of (Zhao Chunyi), a model in supporting the army. The rally was sponsored by the provincial government and military district. Present were responsible comrades of the Provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, people's government and military district Dai Suli, Zhao Wenfu, Shang Tan, Hu Shangli, Li Qingwei, Shao Wenjie, Yue Xiaoxia, and (Zhao Zhengfu).

At the gathering, (Zhao Chunyi) explained that she had sent her son to join the army out of a sense of duty and urged him to work hard in his unit without bothering about small problems at home.

Provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Acting Governor Dai Suli made a speech. He said: "(Zhao Chunyi) profoundly understands that the home can only exist if the state exists, and that the happiness of individual families is inseparable from the party and the army. She has devoted all her effort to cherishing and supporting the People's Army. She is the glory of the 70 million people of our province, and an example for everyone to learn from. We must regard learning from her as a major event in our political life."

Provincial Military District Political Commissar Hu Shangli also spoke. He called on the cadres, fighters, workers and dependents in the PLA units, together with the militia, to learn from (Zhao Chunyi's) fine qualities.

The Propaganda Department of the Provincial CCP Committee and the Political Department of Henan Military District jointly issued a circular on 19 December calling on the army and people throughout the province to learn from (Zhao Chunyi). The circular said: "In learning from (Zhao Chunyi), it is necessary to learn from her patriotic spirit and her lofty quality of cherishing the People's Army and being concerned for its building." All propaganda media should be employed to publicize her fine deeds.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

**PLA ACADEMIES TRAIN GRADUATES**--According to Jiefangjun Bao, the military academies and schools of various types and at various levels under the PLA have trained several tens of thousand of qualified graduates for the whole army. These students have been playing important roles at their newly assigned posts. This year's graduates have, in general, made remarkable achievements in both political and ideological fields. They have a strong sense of political responsibility and always put the interests of the revolution above everything else. All of the 121 graduates of the Air Force Radar School who were originally recruited from various local schools accepted with delight the assignments given them by the organization. Among these graduates, 70 students were assigned to the border areas in Xinjiang, Xizang and Yunnan, but none of them complained against the assignments. (Hong Yaoting), one of these graduates, is the only child of a cadre and has achieved outstanding records in his studies. He originally planned to remain at the school to take up the post of teacher. However, he voluntarily requested an assignment to an area where conditions are harsh and was assigned to a radar company stationed high on a mountain 3,900 meters above sea level in Qinghai Province. According to reports of the units where these students are assigned, they have, in general, solidly mastered the basic knowledge and skills and have creative ability in promoting political and ideological work as well as in organizing education and training. [Text] [OW270242 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 25 Dec 81]

**JIANGXI MILITARY DISTRICT**--The political department of Jiangxi Provincial Military District on 10 December issued a circular calling on all units to implement the guidelines on launching "support the government and cherish the people" activities laid down by the PLA General Political Department for the new year and spring festival in 1982. Aside from urging all units to study the important instructions on army-government and army-civilian unity issued by the Party Central Committee, the circular says that special groups should be formed to inspect army discipline and step up education on unity. The circular also calls on all PLA units stationed in urban areas to cooperate with local authorities in maintaining social order. [OW150931 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 81]

**JILIN PUBLIC SECURITY UNITS**--In the first 9 months of 1981, Jilin Province restored and established 9,882 public security units in rural areas. Public security workers--39,500 persons--often conduct education on the socialist legal system, public order and morality among the masses. Good persons and good acts result. Of the 1,900 prisoners, 1,100 surrendered to police or judicial departments. Some communes and townships have established police stations and public security units. [SK220918 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Dec 81]

ANHUI MILITARY STUDY ZHAO REPORT--On the afternoon of 19 December, the Anhui Provincial Military District command held a meeting of cadres and fighters of military offices and PLA units stationed in Hefei. Yu Guangmao, deputy to the Fifth NPC and commander of the Anhui Provincial Military District command, reported to the more than 1,000 cadres and fighters on the resolutions of the fourth session of the Fifth NPC. He stressed that the PLA units should study and appreciate the 10 principles for economic construction and confidently implement these principles. Comrade Yu Guangmao said: The central topic of discussion during the fourth session of the Fifth NPC was economic problems. Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on government work based on Mao Zedong Thought and the resolution of the 6th plenary session of the CCP 11th Central Committee has comprehensively summed up the experience in economic construction over the past 32 years, in particular the experience in developing the national economy since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Truthfully analyzing our present economic situation, setting forth effective principles for economic construction in the future and pointing out the bright future and orientation of the construction, it is a well-thought-out and inspiring report. Studying Premier Zhao's report, we should understand the present economic situation and master the essence of the 10 principles for economic construction. We should seriously and carefully implement these principles. [Excerpt] [OW240205 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 81]

PLA SCHOOL HOLDS GRADUATION--According to HUNAN RIBAO, the PLA No 3 Artillery School held its first parade together with the graduation ceremony of the second class on 25 December. Present at the ceremony were Wu Wenjie, deputy commander of the artillery corps; Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Zhao Chuqi; Vice Governor Zhang Wenguang; Provincial Military District Deputy Commander Wei Kaijiang and Deputy Political Commissar Bai Ping; and responsible persons of the Changsha Municipal CCP Committee, government and garrison. A solemn march-past began after the graduation ceremony. [Excerpt] [HK270317 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 26 Dec 81]

JIANGSU MILITARY DISTRICT COMMENDS UNITS--On 22 December, the political department of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District issued a circular to commend 16 advanced units and 25 advanced individuals that have distinguished themselves in the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people. In the past year, army units of the provincial military district have scored new achievements in the widespread and in-depth activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people. According to incomplete statistics, during the past year, they supported the localities with more than 158,800 man-days and 2,500 truck dispatches, dealt with emergencies and provided disaster relief on more than 200 occasions, rescued more than 600 people in danger, saved more than 1,700 dun of materials of all kinds, did good work for the masses equivalent to more than 47,000 man-days, planted more than 155,000 trees and treated more than 192,000 patients. [Excerpts] [OW270450 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 81]

NANJING UNITS SUPPORT CONSTRUCTION--Since the beginning of this year, units under the Nanjing PLA units have made achievements in taking participation in labor to promote local public good as an important task in supporting socialist construction under the new situation. By the end of November, the Nanjing PLA units had

supported the promotion of local public goods with more than 360,000 man-days, helped repair more than 58,000 pieces of machinery and tools, treated diseases in the masses in 1.25 million cases, and planted more than 1.51 million trees. Leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units at various levels took part in labor supporting promotion of local public good. Since the beginning of this year, leading comrades, including Commander Nie Fengzhi, First Political Commissar Guo Linxiang and Political Commissar Du Ping, successively took part in labor to promote public good many times. In mid-August, more than 45 leading comrades, at and above army level in PLA units stationed in Nanjing, took part in labor by constructing parks. [Excerpts] [OW290221 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 21 Dec 81 p 1]

HUBEI PROPAGANDA MEETING FOR MILITIA--From 9 to 11 December, the Propaganda Department of the Provincial CCP Committee and the Political Department of the provincial military district jointly held a forum for militia special columns and broadcasting programs. Leading comrades of the provincial Political Department and the Propaganda Department of the provincial military district attended the forum and spoke. Also attending the forum were comrades from press units, broadcasting stations, and the military subdistrict of the Wuhan garrison command and militia departments. At the meeting, the press units concerned introduced their experiences of militia special column work and broadcasting. The attending representatives seriously discussed how to do a better job in popularizing militia work in the new situation. [HK250817 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 81]

HEILONGJIANG PLA LEADERS--Under the leadership of Zhao Xingyuan, political commissar of the Heilongjiang Military District, five leaders and some office comrades of the provincial military district recently went to certain PLA units stations in Heihe Prefecture to handle affairs and solve problems on the spot. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 81]

HEILONGJIANG VISIT GROUPS--Leading personnel of the Heilongjiang Provincial and Harbin Municipal Party and government organs and departments concerned have organized six visit groups to go deep into the PLA units stationed in Harbin Municipality, organs under the provincial military district and the armed police forces to convey greetings and appreciation for their all-out support in building socialism, conducting rescue work, helping governments and cherishing the people and maintaining public security in local areas. During their visits, the groups have also briefed the servicemen on the province's achievements scored in industrial and agricultural production and the excellent situation prevailing in the province. Meanwhile, they have solicited opinions from the armed force units on local government work. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 81]

XIZANG PLA UNITS--The Xizang PLA units actively support the people of all nationalities in the region in socialist construction and have achieved remarkable results. According to a statistic made by department concerned, the PLA units established contact with two plants and 220 production teams since last year, providing a total of 223,500 working days in agricultural production, providing maintenance service for some 153,600 meters of irrigation channels, spreading and transporting manure which amounted to 3,486 million jin, and repairing and providing some 3,100 agricultural machines or tools. At the same time, they also helped peasants



to promote scientific farming. The PLA units in pastoral areas helped herdsmen to build and maintain water conservation systems, expand pasture areas, plant trees, and promote diversified economy. Last year, the number of trees planted by the PLA units amounted to over 299,000. They also contributed by providing medical services, sending out medical personnel on 13,200 occasions and treating about 484,000 persons, while also helping to train local medical personnel. [HK230220 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Dec 81]

LIAONING PLA RALLY--The Shenyang PLA units convened a rally to promote the socialist spiritual civilization in Shenyang Municipality, Liaoning Province on 30 December. Liao Hansheng, first political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, spoke. He urged PLA units in Shenyang and leading cadres at and above regimental level to take the lead in promoting socialist spiritual civilization. He called on PLA units to strengthen discipline and maintain required standards for appearance and bearing, help solve problems harmful to the army-civilian unity, take the lead in promoting the public health campaign and emulate Lei Feng by doing good turns for the people. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Dec 81]

GUANGZHOU PLA UNITS CONGRESS--Guangzhou PLA units headquarters held a congress of progressive units and individuals from 14 to 20 December in Guangzhou. The political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units, Wang Meng, attended and encouraged the representatives to make persistent efforts. Also attending the congress were 349 people, including new pacesetters who have emerged in the building of socialist spiritual civilization, veteran models who have upheld learning from Lei Feng and other army men who have fine service records. At the congress, some 40 progressive units and individuals introduced their experiences. The congress commended 21 progressive units and 29 progressive individuals. During the congress, the representatives took time to clean the streets of Guangzhou. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Dec 81]

FUJIAN SPRING-FESTIVAL COMFORT GROUPS--The provincial people's government recently held a meeting to study how to carry out the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs during the coming new year holidays, and decided to organize the Fujian provincial spring-festival comforting group. Sub-groups will be organized at various prefectures and municipalities so as to pay visits to the army units stationed in respective localities and comfort the sick and wounded at the hospitals. The Fujian provincial spring-festival comforting group will be headed by Ma Xingyuan, and the deputy heads are Jin Zhaodian, Wu Hongxiang, Cai Li, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Fu Bocui, Hou Linzhou, Ren Manjun, Guo Ruiren, Wang Yan, Zhang Gexin, Zhang Yi, Wen Fushan, (Hu Pin), (Wei Jishui), (Zhou Hongwei), (Li Mingtang), (Hao Zhaowen), (Lin Kaixin), (You Dexin), (Wu Xingfeng), (Wang Peixiang), (Fan Pingquan), (Zhang Quanpin), (Shen Maohuai), (Yang Weijie), (He Qinglin) and (Li Jiyong). [Text] [OW270222 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 23 Dec 81]

PLACEMENT OF RETIRED SERVICEMEN--Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--The 1981 placement of retired servicemen throughout the nation is complete. Thirty-one percent have been assigned to towns and cities and 69 percent to rural areas. The number of retired servicemen throughout China was the highest in 1981, during which the nation

was in a period of economic readjustment, time was running short and the task was heavy and difficult for the placement of retired servicemen. However, because all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions strengthened leadership, established and perfected placement organizations at all levels and did a good job in ideological and political work in a thoroughgoing and down-to-earth manner, the work proceeded smoothly. It was a year when placement work was fulfilled in a most satisfactory manner compared with previous years. In 1981, the number of retired servicemen returning to towns and cities doubled previous years and placement work was done much faster than previously. By the end of June, 96.3 percent of retired servicemen throughout the country had been placed. [Excerpts]  
[OW040331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0023 GMT 31 Dec 81]

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### HENAN FACES UPSURGE IN NUMBER OF BIRTHS

HK240617 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] During the recent Henan provincial planning conference, Vice Governor Yue Xiaoxia presided over a forum on planned parenthood work, which was attended by over 30 responsible comrades of prefectures, municipalities and provincial departments concerned. The meeting concentrated discussions on the population plan for 1982 and control of population growth.

The meeting held: The characteristics of the province's population are high base figure, large numbers of young people, and rapid growth. The province is facing an upsurge in the number of births in 1982 and 1983. Fulfilling the 1982 population plan handed down by the state will be an extremely arduous task. We must therefore adopt the following measures:

1. Vigorously publicize and seriously implement the portion of Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report dealing with planned parenthood, together with the important instructions of the party and state, and further enhance the understanding of the cadres and people with regard to the strategic significance of planned parenthood.
2. Persistently tackle the two kinds of production together. While arranging economic plans, the planning departments must also arrange the plans for production of people. They must also provide material and financial support and solve the practical difficulties.
3. Launch an upsurge of propaganda on planned parenthood during the new year-spring festival period, in connection with studying and implementing the spirit of the fourth session of the Fifth NPC.
4. Do a good job in carrying out sterilization operations, improve the quality of the surgery, and ensure the safety and good health of the patients.
5. Carry out investigation and study, grasp the focal points, and apply the experiences gained at points to lead forward work over areas.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### GUANGDONG HOLDS MEETING ON URBAN FAMILY PLANNING

HK220826 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial People's Government held, in Shaoguan Municipality from 15 to 19 December, an on-the-spot provincial meeting on family planning in cities. The meeting promoted the experience of Shanguan Municipality, which seriously upheld the CCP Central Committee's open letter and persisted in properly achieving the goal of one child per couple. Vice Governor Liu Junjie presided over the meeting and spoke. (Du Yuezhi), member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CCP Committee and head of the provincial family planning leading group, gave the summing-up speech at the conference. Attending the meeting were 150 people, including responsible persons of Guangzhou Municipality, Shenzhen Municipality, Zhuhai Municipality and other medium-sized and small cities, trade union chairmen, heads of family planning offices, leaders of party committees of some district organs directly under the province and leaders of industrial and mining enterprises. Responsible persons of the Provincial Trade Union Council, Provincial Civil Administration Bureau and relevant departments at the provincial and municipal levels were also present. At the meeting, 13 units and individuals, including the Shaoguan Municipal CCP Committee, Shaoguan Municipal People's Government, Shaoguan Municipal Light Industrial Bureau, Shaoguan smelter, Shaoguan cotton mill, and so forth, introduced their experiences in seriously upholding the CCP Central Committee's open letter and Guangdong Province's rules and regulations on family planning. These units and individuals have continuously consolidated and developed the child-bearing rate [the percentage of one-child couples]. The whole municipality of Shaoguan has achieved a rate of 97 percent. This has effectively stimulated the development of productivity and helped in improving the people's standard of living. Such experiences were taken seriously and praised by the leadership of the provincial government and the participants in the meeting.

Data provided at the meeting shows that cities in our province have upheld the CCP Central Committee's call for one child per couple and thus the situation in this regard is favorable. The average child-bearing rate for cities of the province has reached 73.7 percent. But development has been quite unbalanced.

The meeting held that the leadership must be firm and the relevant policy must be carried out. The correct measures, as practiced in various areas, of encouraging one child per couple and forbidding the having of two or three children, must be continuously carried out. Only in this way can family planning in cities be consolidated and developed.

The meeting put forth five demands for the continuous proper handling of family planning in cities:

- 1) We must continuously work at solving the problem of awareness and firmly and unwaveringly do a good job of achieving one child per couple.
- 2) We must establish on-the-job responsibility systems at all levels and put strict implementation of family planning within the scope of enterprise management and office work, so that both family planning and production can be taken care of at the same time.
- 3) We must adhere to the guideline of putting the emphasis on ideological education and contraception, and reduce abortions to a minimum.
- 4) We must arouse the masses to make pledges, and let cadres and workers take proper care of family planning themselves.
- 5) We must pay proper attention to young and old and do a good job of health protection for women and babies and social insurance work for old people. We must make sure that those old people who have no family to rely upon have comfortable later years, in order to stimulate the carrying out of family planning.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### HUBEI CIRCULAR ON COLLEGE GRADUATES ASSIGNMENT

HK230216 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Summary] On 21 December, the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular on prohibiting people from interfering with college graduates assignment. The circular says those college students enrolled in 1977 when the system of unified enrollment was resumed and the practice of choosing and admitting good students began are about to graduate. To curb the unhealthy trends in the assignment of college graduates and guarantee the successful progress of the assignment work, the circular puts forth the following demands:

"First, the assignment of college graduates must be strictly carried out in accordance with the State Council's relevant regulations. No units or individuals are allowed to interfere with assignment work. The college graduates who are party members or CYL members must take the lead in obeying their assignments.

"Second, all party members must serve as models in observing the guiding principles and seriously implement the circular of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on prohibiting people from interfering with college graduates assignment. Partners of graduates are not allowed to use going through the back door tactics or sending notes concerning the assignment of their own or relatives' children. The cadres who are responsible for assignment work must adhere to principle, handle matters impartially, not practice favoritism and must be bold in resisting unhealthy trends.

"Third, the discipline inspection committees of the CCP committees of all institutes of higher learning and the discipline inspection groups of the party groups of relevant committees and bureaus must actively do well in the assignment of graduates in coordination with departments concerned. At present, it is especially necessary to conduct discipline inspection in this aspect and support the masses in struggling against unhealthy trends."

Finally, the circular says: "Discipline inspection departments at all levels must investigate and take disciplinary action against those people who take advantage of their positions and powers to engage in malpractices for selfish ends and seriously interfere with graduates assignments."

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### SICHUAN ACHIEVEMENTS IN COUNTY NEWS BROADCASTS

HK301112 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] A Sichuan provincial meeting was recently held to assess the outstanding programs produced by all the county broadcasting bureaus throughout the province. This meeting showed that the news programs which have been produced by the great majority of the county broadcasting bureaus themselves in our province have become the main source from which the local people acquire local news. Since the beginning of this year, news broadcasts have been used to vigorously publicize the building of rural material and spiritual civilization and have been welcomed by peasants and rural grassroots cadres. At present, more than 95 percent of the county broadcasting bureaus in our province run local news programs with wired and wireless broadcasts supplementing each other, and thus millions of peasants scattered everywhere have been able to hear world and local news and know about the problems which concern them most.

The local news programs which the county broadcasting bureaus have produced themselves publicize local political, economic, cultural and education matters and new events, new experiences and new typical examples on all fronts. They also introduce local places of historical interest, scenic beauty, conditions and customs. All county news programs are very short, lasting 10 to 20 minutes and comprise about a dozen news items. A peasant can listen to several news items in the time it takes to smoke a cigarette. Regarding the news formats, the county broadcasting bureaus have paid attention to bringing the characteristics of broadcasting into play. They have adopted many formats, such as dialogues question and answer, news reports, recorded news reports, recorded talks and live broadcasts, so as to make the listeners feel as if they were on the spot and allow them to see that the news is true.

In order to enrich the contents of their news broadcasts, all counties have paid special attention to their own broadcast statements. In order to sum up and exchange experiences in producing local news broadcasts well and open up a new situation in rural broadcasting publicity work, since the fourth quarter of this year, all municipalities, prefectures and autonomous prefectures have universally carried out the activities of assessing the news programs produced by the county broadcasting bureaus and of exchanging experiences. They have selected 75 outstanding news programs and exchanged their experiences. In the middle of December,

the Provincial Broadcasting Bureau held a meeting in Qionglai County to assess the outstanding programs produced by the county broadcastinb bureaus throughout the province. The representatives from all municipalities, prefectures and autonomous prefectures brought tapes of 43 local news programs to the meeting for assessment. Thirty programs won first, second or third prizes and 26 units and individuals won prizes for good news reports, good commentaries, good newsletters or good broadcasts.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LIAO CHENGZHI NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW022000 Beijing Radio in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 1 Jan 82

[New year's day radio talk by Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council and honorary chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese—live or recorded]

[Text] Dear fellow countrymen residing abroad and friends: Today is new year's day 1982. While celebrating this new year, I would like to extend festive greetings and sincere regards to fellow countrymen residing abroad and friends on behalf of the NPC Standing Committee, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council and the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

The past year was marked by great successes and smooth progress in all fields of work of our motherland. During that year, the CCP held the 6th plenary session of its 11th Central Committee and adopted the resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the PRC, thereby fulfilling the historical task of bringing order out of ideological chaos. During that year, the plans for further economic readjustment were fulfilled and the goal of stabilizing the economy was achieved. At the recent fourth session of the NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang presented the principles for future economic construction, thereby setting China on to a new path of steady economic growth. During that year, China further strengthened and improved socialist democracy and work in the legal system. Considerable progress was made in the patriotic united front work. Gratifying results were made in science, technology, culture, education and sports.

Overseas Chinese are concerned about the motherland's stability, its achievements and the consistency of policy. I can tell you that our motherland is stable and its achievements are further consolidated. The principles and policies adopted since the 3d and 6th plenary sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee will be implemented for a long time. Our present party and state (?leaders) are the most successful ones in the past 20 years and I am very pleased to inform fellow countrymen residing abroad of these achievements.

The motherland is constantly concerned about fellow countrymen residing abroad and their relatives. At the 1981 national conference on overseas Chinese affairs at home, a leading comrade of the Party Central Committee clearly laid down the basic principle for handling overseas Chinese affairs during the new period, that is,

protecting and enhancing overseas Chinese enthusiasm in loving the motherland and their hometowns. In the more than half a year since, the various localities have earnestly applied this principle, thereby promoting the work for overseas Chinese and the implementation of overseas Chinese affairs policy. At present, hometowns of the overseas Chinese have become prosperous, returned overseas Chinese and their dependents are in high spirits and more overseas Chinese are coming home to visit their relatives and support the motherland's construction. A new situation prevails in the work for overseas Chinese. In the new year we will further publicize and implement the basic principle in the work for overseas Chinese, continue to implement the various overseas Chinese policies and strive to do the work for overseas Chinese in a down-to-earth manner to make it more fruitful.

Fellow countrymen residing abroad: While celebrating the new year we cherish boundless thoughts of our kindred on Taiwan. Motherland reunification and family reunion is the common aspiration of the people throughout the country, including Taiwan compatriots and overseas Chinese. Recently in their statements, Chairman Ye Jianying of the NPC Standing Committee and Comrade Hu Yaobang separately expounded the principles and policy of motherland reunification and other related questions. These statements have been warmly welcomed by the people throughout the country and have produced tremendous impact abroad. We are glad to see that many overseas Chinese are playing an active part in the great cause of motherland reunification.

In the new year we hope that everybody will carry forward the glorious tradition of patriotism, disregard geographical differences and differences in professions and political views, rally under the banner of peaceful reunification and revitalization of the Chinese nation and make greater contributions to creating [words indistinct] for the world, building a prosperous and strong nation and reunifying the motherland. [Words indistinct] the day of motherland reunification will come eventually.

Finally, I again wish overseas Chinese and friends a happy new year.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### FUJIAN PHONE CONFERENCE ON NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

OW050057 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Recently the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee's Propaganda Department, the Provincial Posts and Telecommunications Administration Bureau and FUJIAN RIBAO office jointly held a provincial telephone conference on newspaper and periodical circulation in order to further disseminate newspapers and periodicals, promote their 1982 subscriptions and earnestly circulate RENMIN RIBAO, FUJIAN RIBAO and other newspapers and periodicals well, to better meet the needs of the party's ideological and political work.

The meeting maintained that certain achievements have been made in 1982 newspaper and periodical subscription work. More than 3 million 1982 subscriptions were placed within a month for newspapers and periodicals. This accounts for about 60 percent of the total subscriptions for 1981. The circulation of newspapers and periodicals in the province next year is expected to increase by a wide margin over this year. However, circulation in rural areas obviously remains a weak link. The clear drop in rural circulation was due to the failure of some localities to understand the new situation in rural areas after the implementation of the production responsibility system and their failure to take prompt and effective measures to cope with this situation.

The meeting urged propaganda departments of party committees at all levels, as well as posts and telecommunications departments, to regard newspaper and periodical circulation as an important field in strengthening the party's ideological and political work, needed to create a socialist spiritual civilization. Propaganda, posts and telecommunications departments should closely cooperate, truly strengthen leadership, set short-term circulation goals by taking local realities into consideration and take effective measures to achieve these goals. Meticulous efforts are particularly needed to promote circulation in rural areas. It is necessary not only to encourage communes, brigades and production teams to place collective subscriptions, but also to promote subscriptions among enterprises, establishments and other departments in rural areas such as scientific research, cultural and educational institutions, public health and commercial departments, schools, plants and mines as well as individual peasants, to disseminate newspapers and periodicals widely among readers in rural areas.

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### JILIN FORUM NOTES PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION WORK

SK300842 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] According to our sources, the Provincial Education Department held a forum on primary and middle school education work prior to the new year. Some 50 headmasters of primary and middle schools attended the forum. They unanimously held: Attention should be paid to the problem of putting undue emphasis on the proportion of students entering higher schools. We should earnestly implement the party's education policy and should not merely pay lipservice to equal attention for moral, intellectual and physical education while, in fact, only emphasizing intellectual education.

Primary and middle school education should be conducted for all students and, therefore, we should not only take into consideration a small number of students and key primary and middle schools. We should not one-sidedly emphasize middle school education to the neglect of primary school education or senior middle school education to the neglect of junior middle school education.

To check the tendency of putting undue emphasis on the proportion of students entering higher schools, from 1982, all students newly entering school should attend primary schools near their residences, according to school district boundaries. All middle schools should, in principle, enroll new students according to their school districts. The junior middle school parts of the complete middle schools which were established as a first step should still enroll students through selection; their schooling period is 3 years. Graduates of the junior middle school part of these schools can be directly admitted by the senior middle school part so long as they are qualified for enrollment. All senior middle schools should continue to enroll students through selection. Students who fail to be admitted by senior middle schools can attend vocational technical schools or classes in accordance with their applications.

From 1982, students entering higher schools should repeat the year's work if they are not qualified. As for the students in other grades, the number of students held back should be arranged in proper proportion. Starting with newly entering students in 1982, graduation certifications will be issued to students who have completed their school work and passed all tests. On the other hand, certificates showing course attendance will be issued to those who fail to pass any tests. All schools should strictly implement teaching plans. Beginning in 1982, the length of schooling of senior middle school phase of 62 key middle schools will be changed to 3 years.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### VICE MINISTER STRESSES RURAL CULTURAL LIFE

OW261315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--Lin Mohan, vice minister of culture, said: The most important task of cultural and art work is to think what the peasants are thinking, be eager to meet the needs of the peasants, brace ourselves, surmount difficulties, work hard, further strengthen cultural and art work in the rural areas, promote production, changing habits and customs, and satisfy the pressing needs of the 800 million peasants.

Lin Mohan said this in his opening speech at the national meeting to commend the advanced collectives and advanced workers in cultural and art work in rural areas.

Lin Mohan pointed out: The Party Central Committee is very concerned about the cultural life of the masses of the people. In August this year, the Party Central Committee issued to the whole party a "directive on paying attention to the cultural life of the masses of the people," calling on party committees at all levels to attach great importance to cultural work for the masses. It is an important document guiding mass cultural work and cultural work as a whole.

Lin Mohan said: The building of a socialist spiritual civilization is a major task for the whole party and the whole country. Cultural and art work in the rural areas is aimed at serving the 800 million peasants. Therefore, it is an important front in building the socialist spiritual civilization. Cultural and art workers in rural areas have glorious and arduous responsibilities in building the socialist spiritual civilization. We should, by commending the advanced, exchange experiences and mobilize cultural departments and units at all levels and the vast numbers of cultural and art workers throughout the country to heighten their revolutionary spirit and make new contributions to building the socialist spiritual civilization and meeting the 800 million peasants' demands for cultural life.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### WAN LI, XI ZHONGXUN GREAT RURAL CULTURE MEETING

OW041051 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1508 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jan (XINHUA)--The 11-day national conference on rural cultural and art work, which was held in the Great Hall of the People to publicly commend the advanced units and individuals outstanding in rural cultural and art work, concluded this afternoon. The closing ceremony was attended by Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun and Yang Jingren.

New year's greetings were first extended to the masses of cultural and art workers in rural areas by Xi Zhongxun. He said: This conference is the first of its kind ever held since the founding of our country to publicly commend the advanced units and individuals outstanding in rural cultural and art work. This illustrates not only the importance attached to rural cultural work by the central authorities but also the great achievements you have won. This conference represents in itself a gathering of outstanding rural cultural workers, and the meeting is very necessary and successful.

Xi Zhongxun said: You deliver nourishment for the mind such as culture, art and scientific knowledge to 800 million peasants by bringing films and books to the households of peasants. You are the envoys of the socialist spiritual civilization for 800 million peasants.

Xi Zhongxun said: The developing situation in our countryside has placed new demands upon the broad masses of our rural cultural and art workers. Your important task is to encourage and educate the broad masses of people to love the party, the motherland, socialism and the collective, and to make contributions to building rural China into a prosperous socialist countryside with a highly developed culture. To this end, the broad masses of cultural workers in rural areas must plunge into the thick of life to better understand the peasants, to learn from them and their lives. Meanwhile, you should also study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao as well as the works of the older-generation proletarian revolutionaries so as to do an even better job and score still greater achievements in 1982.

Wan Li said: To satisfy the peasants' demands for culture, art and sciences is an important aspect of guiding the masses of peasants to take the road of building a socialist spiritual civilization and developing China's agriculture. He called on the cultural departments to pay greater attention to rural cultural work,

improve the methods of work, strengthen their leadership and do a better job in handling the affairs of peasants so as to change the rural outlook at a faster pace.

Speaking at the conference, Deputy Director Zhou Yang of the Propaganda Department of the Party Central Committee urged the broad masses of intellectuals engaging in literary and art work to go to the countryside in order to better understand the peasants and assist them. Meanwhile, the cultural and art departments in urban areas should earnestly support the cultural construction in rural areas.

During the conference, 218 representatives of advanced units and individuals passed on their experiences and achievements in work at group discussion meetings, whereas 29 others spoke at the conference. The six responsible members of party committees at prefectural and county levels also introduced their own experience in guiding rural cultural work.

The Ministry of Culture presented awards and certificates of merit to the advanced units and individuals at today's closing ceremony in efforts to praise them for their conspicuous achievements in rural cultural work.

Xin Xianling, deputy head of the cultural center in Shandong's Pingdu County and playwright of the film "Full of Joy," and He Xiaoping, member of a culture station under Shuikou commune in Guangxi's Longzhou County, also spoke on behalf of the advanced units and individuals. They pledged to conscientiously implement the guideline of this conference and work still harder to further develop the rural cultural and art work.

The conference was presided over by Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture. Also attending the conference were Zhu Muzhi, Zhao Shouyi, Wang Huide, Jiang Ping, Gao Zhangxiang, Pei Lisheng, Liu Kaifeng, Xu Cai, Tao Dun, Zhou Zhitong and the responsible personnel from other departments concerned.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### ZHOU YANG, ULANHU SPEAK AT LITERATURE MEETING

OW021249 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--The names of prizewinners of China's first national selection of literary works by minority writers have been made public. This morning, an award ceremony was held at the Great Hall of the People by the Awards Committee for outstanding prizewinning works. Various writers of all nationalities jubilantly gathered to mark the occasion.

Attending were Ulanhu, Seypidin, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Yang Jingren, Liu Lantao, Zhou Yang, Zhou Weizhi, He Jingzhi, Lin Mohan, Jiang Ping, Zhang Guangnian, Feng Mu and others.

Ulanhu spoke at the ceremony. He said: China is a great multi-national socialist community. The unity of all nationalities, national solidarity and the reunification of the motherland are the fundamental guarantee for the victory of our cause. Today's prizewinners include more than 100 writers of 38 nationalities. This alone is a symbol of great unity among the people of all nationalities. In addition, many of the winning works popularize the party's nationalities policy and praise national unity and the reunification of the motherland. We, literary workers of minority nationalities, must make fresh contributions to raising the cultural level, developing the economy of various nationalities, strengthening national unity, promoting unity between one nationality and another and consolidating the reunification of the motherland.

At the ceremony, Zhou Yang said: The literature of the Chinese nation includes that of all minority nationalities. In the history of Chinese literature, we must give minority literature proper status. In writing literary and art works, we must respect the feelings of the people of various nationalities. We must oppose great Han chauvinism as well as local-nationality chauvinism. Our literary works should serve to promote national unity and consolidate the reunification of the motherland. He hoped that all writers would persistently make literature and art serve socialism and the people; uphold the four basic principles; oppose the tendency of liberalism; and make the literature of the motherland thriving and prosperous.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### NANJING WRITERS, ARTISTS STUDY LITERARY GUIDELINES

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Literary and Art Workers From Nanjing Military Units Are Clear About the Correct Political Orientation for All Works"]

[Text] Recently, literary and art workers from Nanjing military units conscientiously studied the talk and speech by leading comrades of the Central Committee in light of realities. Analyzing the way their minds have been liberated to produce works of literature and art in recent years, they came to realize deeply that literary and artistic creations must keep to the correct political orientation and that, to this end, they must pay attention to and resolve the following problems:

1. Party members must bear in mind at all times that they are communists, and they must ponder problems and produce works of literature and art from the standpoint of the party. There are some creators of literature and art who are not prepared to mention the party's stand, maintaining that to stress the party's stand would hinder them from doing creative work according to the laws of literature and art. This way of thinking is utterly wrong. Our party is the vanguard of the proletariat, serving the people heart and soul. In the past, writers emphasized that the people's nature played a progressive role. If today they still set the people's nature against the party character, writers will go astray. Party writers can reflect time and move time forward only when they constantly think of the interests of the party and the aim of party struggle. Writers who forget the interests of the party and break away from the party's stand are bound to vacillate politically and find it very difficult to produce good works that are advantageous to the people.

2. Literature and art should advance amid criticism. Those taking part in the studies said that anyone who writes a play or choreographs a dance should ask the people to see his play or watch the dance he has choreographed, and to comment. To ask people to see, watch, and comment is to welcome criticism. Comments made by different comrades from different angles will be of benefit in revising and improving his work. Sometimes one word uttered by a critic will give the writer a good idea. Many good plays and works have been improved and enriched gradually amid constant criticism. "The Sentry Under the Neon Light" did not have a distinct and conspicuous theme when it was first written. Its theme was made clear and definite after leaders and comrades had discussed it over and over again and

expressed their views. Of course, such criticism is enthusiastic and sincere, and differs from the swinging of a big stick and the launching of converging attacks.

Some comrades have negative feelings that hinder the development of literary and artistic creations. They are not sincere when they solicit opinions. When inviting people to see their plays, they want to hear praise, not criticism. Such an attitude is not good for their works. Literary and artistic composers should listen to criticism not only from above but also from below, not only from experts but also from the masses. Of course, not all kinds of criticism should be accepted. Criticism is for the composers' reference and is intended to improve their works.

3. Shun drifting with the current. Drifting with the current is a bad style of work. But why are some writers imbued with this style of work? Here two epistemological problems are involved, and they must be clarified and resolved. One is called "keeping pace with the situation." Literature and art should serve politics, but in making literature and art serve politics, writers should conscientiously conduct studies and achieve understanding, and then use their artistic creations to embody the aim of serving politics. They may not take the simple approach of sticking on labels. Otherwise, their works will destroy art and fail to serve the purpose of educating and influencing people. The other problem consists of correctly analyzing and dealing with the emotions of the masses. Our literature and art should influence and mold the emotions of the masses with lofty and healthy sentiments, and may not pander to the low tastes of backward people. Our literature and artistic workers should see to it that people, having seen their plays, read their novels, and heard their songs, will have high morale and devote themselves to the four modernizations. Works of literature and art must not make young people feel depressed or become weak-willed. The process of creation and performance is itself a struggle between the beautiful and the ugly, the good and the bad, and the fragrant and the stinking. We literary and artistic composers must not fall under the influence of erroneous trends of thought and backward ideas. We must keep to the correct political orientation and create and perform healthy, progressive works that are well received by the majority of our comrades and are beneficial to the revolution. Such works are more valuable than worthless applause and are more capable of standing the test of history.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### JINAN TAKING STEPS TO PLACE UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Jinan Achieves Excellent Results in Placing Unemployed Youths"]

[Text] The Jinan Municipal Party Committee and municipal government have taken practical measures to place unemployed youths. A total of 207 commercial and service networks have been built in the municipality to place more than 5,300 unemployed youths this year.

The Jinan Municipal Party Committee and municipal government have grasped the placing of unemployed youths and the establishing of service networks together with solving problems of the masses' livelihood. In addition to regularly holding coordination meetings of the departments concerned in order to exchange information and conduct a conscientious study of the problems, chief responsible comrades on the municipal party committee and in the municipal government have visited the service networks set up for unemployed youths, conducted investigations many times, and tackled problems upon discovering them. In April of this year, the leading comrade in the municipal government visited the Quancheng fine arts service department and the comprehensive service department set up for unemployed youths by the provincial materials and goods bureau and the bureau of electric power. He found quite a few problems confronting the service networks for unemployed youths. The problems coming to the fore were: The channels of supply for goods were not smooth, supply procedures were complicated, and there were difficulties in building service networks. He studied the matter with the responsible comrades of the departments concerned and proposed methods of solution.

In order to speed up the development of service networks for unemployed youths, the Jinan Municipal Party Committee has paid great attention to and resolved problems concerning policy. The committee has made it clear and definite that all of the plants, teams, stores, and groups established to place unemployed youths are socialist collective economic organizations which are treated politically in the same way as state-operated enterprises, and that those members who are doing well may be rated as advanced, may join the league and the party, may work permanently with their enterprises, and may join state recruitment of workers, recruitment of students, and conscription. Economically, these plants, teams, stores and groups practice independent accounting and assume responsibility for their own profits and losses. They are also given preferential treatment in terms of taxation. At the same time, experiences are exchanged and typical examples are popularized, thereby giving strong impetus to the work of placing unemployed youths.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### INTELLECTUALS' CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION ENCOURAGED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Tian Jianguo [3944 1696 0948]: "Use Intellectuals Boldly and Freely"]

[Text] The "Resolution" adopted by the Sixth Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee pointed out: "We must resolutely make a clean sweep of the utterly wrong ideas of despising education, science, and culture and discriminating against intellectuals--ideas which reached their zenith during the 'Great Cultural Revolution.' We also must strive to elevate the position and role of education, science, and culture in modernization, and clearly and definitely affirm that intellectuals are a force to be relied upon in the socialist cause, in the same way as workers and peasants, and that without culture and intellectuals socialism cannot be built." The position of intellectuals has distinctly changed since the Third Plenum. Large numbers of intellectuals with a high degree of political consciousness and a rich professional knowledge have been drawn into the party and promoted to leading posts. One important reason for this is that party organizations at all levels have attached importance to the policy concerning intellectuals and have done a great deal of work in this respect. Judging by the current situation, however, the work has not made a balanced progress, and as far as the use of intellectuals is concerned, a number of problems are still found in some areas and departments; in particular, the wrong ideas that some of our comrades have formed over a long period of time with regard to intellectuals have not been thoroughly overcome. Only by overcoming these wrong ideas can intellectuals be used boldly and freely and can their role be brought more fully into play in the four modernizations.

"Intellectuals' outlook on the world is not proletarian." These words express the "leftist" standpoint affecting the use of intellectuals. If we want to dispel this prejudice, we must get a clear idea of the present status of intellectuals in our country. Some of the intellectuals in our country consist of intellectuals from the old society, but the vast majority of intellectuals are intellectuals fostered by our party in the new society. Under the influence of the party's policy of unity, education, and remolding, intellectuals from the old society have profoundly changed their outlook on the world, and the vast majority of them have gradually been remolded into intellectuals of the working class and into personnel in our state organs, enterprises, and institutions. A number of them have taken up important leading duties. They love the party, love socialism, study hard, devote their energies to the socialist construction of the fatherland,



and make important contributions to the party and people. The majority of intellectuals in our country have been fostered by our party, and their basic characteristic is that the education they have received is basically proletarian, socialist education, and they have been serving socialism under party leadership from the time they took part in the work. These intellectuals have one or even several branches of professional knowledge. How can one say that their world outlook is not proletarian? Practice proves that intellectuals are part of the working class and are an important force in our party.

"Intellectuals are cocky and fond of showing off." This matter should be concretely analyzed. Of course some intellectuals are cocky, but the majority of them are modest and prudent. In many cases, it is not that intellectuals are cocky but that leading comrades lack a spirit of self-criticism. Intellectuals have more knowledge, such as in pondering problems, respect science, stress a serious attitude, refuse to endorse certain approaches taken by their leaders that violate the objective laws, express differing opinions, and say a few words of criticism. Can it be said that by so doing they become "cocky" and like to show off? Actually, their attitude is beyond reproach! Such are not their shortcomings; on the contrary, these are their good points, manifesting their upright and selfless character and their strong sense of political responsibility for the cause of socialist construction. Therefore, instead of being condemned, they should be promoted and advanced.

"It is difficult to remold intellectuals." This view, too, is a sort of prejudice against intellectuals. True, remolding one's world outlook is a protracted process, and a change of thoughts and feelings is painful. But a bourgeois outlook on the world is reflected not only among intellectuals but also among workers and peasants and even within the vanguard ranks of the working class. Each person has his problems with remolding his world outlook, and intellectuals are no exception. Comrade Zhou Enlai once said that intellectuals are mental laborers and one of the characteristics of mental laborers is individual labor, which is likely to give rise to noncollectivist tendencies and a weakness of losing touch with reality and the masses. Moreover, in inheriting the essence of the cultural legacy of mankind, intellectuals may fall under the influence of its dross and accept idealist, metaphysical, and individualist ideas from bourgeois scholars. In view of these objective conditions, it is extremely necessary for intellectuals to achieve a radical transformation of their world outlook on the basis of combining theory and practice, and to establish a dialectical-materialist and historical-materialist outlook on the world gradually through arduous efforts. One's outlook on the world can be transformed not only through the practice of material labor; Marxism can also be learned and accepted through the practice of mental labor. The channels are diversified. Under the socialist conditions in our country, the key to remolding one's world outlook lies in what level one's consciousness reaches, not in what kind of work one does. Therefore, it is utterly wrong not to use intellectuals enthusiastically, under the pretext that "it is difficult to remold intellectuals."

In freely using intellectuals, care should be taken to smash the metaphysical idea that "gold must be 100 percent pure and man must be perfect," and to give more consideration to their leading qualities and contributions to the state. It is not fair or realistic to expect perfection in some trifles. Just as those

who perform manual labor have shortcomings and mistakes, intellectuals have shortcomings and mistakes here and there. We need not make a great fuss about it. But there are comrades who invariably expect intellectuals to be perfect in everything. Such an attitude is likely to dampen intellectuals' enthusiasm for political progress and result in a loss to the party cause. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "All party comrades must understand that a correct policy toward intellectuals is one of the important conditions for victory in revolution." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 2, horizontal-composition edition, p 583) We should conscientiously study the "Resolution," deeply understand the party's correct policy toward intellectuals, fully know and estimate the role of intellectuals in the four modernizations, and unite with intellectuals more closely to work hard and build a socialist, modern, and powerful country.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### FUJIAN PARLEY TAKES UP IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Fujian Develops Ideological Education, With Patriotism as the Central Theme"]

[Text] The provincial conference on ideological and political education in the schools, which concluded on 15 October, emphasized that education in the four basic principles, with patriotism as the central theme, should be made the main feature of ideological and political education in our schools.

Attending the conference were secretaries of party branches for all the provincial universities and colleges, secondary normal schools, provincial key middle schools, and first group of key primary schools run successfully, as well as representatives of some primary and middle schools and agricultural vocational schools, heads of prefectural, municipal, and county education bureaus, and cadres of prefectural and municipal YCL's.

The conference transmitted the decision of the national conference on ideological and political education. Director Meng Jin [1322 3160] of the provincial education department delivered a report, "Implement the decision of the Sixth Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, and intensify ideological and political education in the schools." At the conference, accounts of experiences in intensifying ideological and political education in the schools were given by representatives from the middle school attached to Fujian Normal University, Fuqing Middle School No 1, Jinjiang Middle School No 1, Fuzhou Middle School No 14, Fuzhou Kindergarten Teachers' School, Nanping Normal School, Fuzhou Red Primary School, Liuaosha School Area in Zhangpu, Shishi Central Primary School in Jinjiang, and Linzuo Central Primary School in Zhaoan. Fang Xiulan [2455 4423 5695], a teacher in charge of a class at Shamen Middle School No 8, gave an account of how she became a good teacher in charge of a class.

Comrade Xiang Nan [7309 0589] attended the conference and made a speech. On behalf of the provincial party committee, he conveyed solicitude and thanks to all those educational workers who had worked hard and had achieved outstanding success.

Speaking of the importance of intensifying ideological and political education in the schools, Comrade Xiang Nan said: The disruptive activities of the "gang of

four," the shift in the focal point of work, and the unhealthy tendencies within the party and society have brought about many ideological problems and this and that way of thinking among teenagers and students, as well as among a number of teachers. There is nothing strange about this. At each turning point in history, ideological and political work should be particularly stressed, things must not be allowed to take their own course, and still less may ideological and political education be slackened.

Comrade Xiang Nan pointed out: To change the laxity and weakness in leadership, we may not confine ourselves to the matter at issue, because such an approach will not solve problems. It is necessary to fight in three ways: 1) Concentrate all forces on the economy, develop the national economy at a given rate, and improve the people's livelihood to a greater extent. This is the material foundation for our success in ideological and political work. 2) Ensure that our party style takes a fundamental turn for the better, quickly and effectively. Only thus can education have persuasive power. 3) Intensify ideological and political work. We can't wait for economic growth and rectification of party style before we intensify ideological and political work. That is the "theory of letting things drift along." Both economic work and the rectification of party style must begin with ideological education. Therefore, ideological and political work is of particular importance. Whatever the angle from which we view things, we should, with perfect assurance, stress ideological and political work and intensify ideological and political education.

Referring to the content of ideological and political education, Comrade Xiang Nan pointed out: Schools of all types at all levels should conduct ideological education with patriotism as the central theme. We should establish the proletarian idea among teenagers and students, and primarily among our teachers and the whole body of educational workers. We should conduct numerous types of vivid and vigorous education with the object of making the history of our country and the sufferings of the past known to them so that they can understand that today has not come easily. Our country has many heroes who deserve praise. We should be good at using the shining images of heroes and models to conduct patriotic education for teenagers and students and teach them to move in the socialist direction.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: Labor education should be intensified and manual labor encouraged among the students, who should be taught that labor is a matter of honor and is the way to get rich, and that our fatherland should be built with our bare hands. This is a fundamental problem of education that must not be overlooked. Labor is the content of education, the means of education, and an important means for training people.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: In performing ideological and political work, we must pay attention to educational methods and learn how to guide people and correctly conduct criticism and self-criticism. Unhealthy tendencies and evil practices like nihilism and liberalism have appeared in society. All of these are essentially bourgeois phenomena. "Unrequited Love" is a typical example of this erroneous trend of thought. We should take courage and launch criticism and necessary struggle against these erroneous trends. As to problems among teenagers and students, we should uphold positive education and offer guidance,

instead of taking an oversimplified, rude, and arbitrary approach. The "five stress," "four beautiful" and "learn from Lei Feng and establish new practices" activities should continue persistently and unremittingly. We should mold the new generation by popularizing good people and good deeds. Teenagers and students who have made mistakes here and there should be warmly helped and educated; they must not be discriminated against, and still less abandoned. The vast majority of them can be reformed through education.

Comrade Xiang Nan pointed out: Restructuring of the educational structure should meet the need to build "eight bases" in our province. Universities, middle schools, and primary schools must all be reformed. In particular, middle schools should be reformed. There are too many senior middle schools, and the vast majority of middle school graduates cannot go on to colleges and lack the professional knowledge to take up employment. This shows that we have many millstones around our necks and that our minds are confused. This state of affairs must be changed. We should decrease the number of ordinary senior middle schools, vigorously develop vocational and technical schools that are suited to the characteristics of our province, and train talented persons to build the "eight bases."

Comrade Xiang Nan emphatically pointed out that education is the base of the four modernizations as well as the base for the growth of our provincial economy. The four modernizations are a new cause which needs talented persons. We should begin with education. Schools must implement the party's educational policy comprehensively, and use the knowledge accumulated by our predecessors as well as socialist habits and customs to train and mold the younger generation. Party organizations at all levels should seriously strengthen their leadership in education. The provincial party committee has decided after discussions to put investment in intelligence in the primary position as of next year. All localities should allocate money from local revenues to develop educational undertakings. All departments such as finance, planning, materials and goods, commerce, and capital construction should interest themselves in and give support to education. Literature, the arts, drama, and TV and broadcasting stations should assume the task of educating the new generation and give consideration to the social and propaganda effects of their work. Education for teenagers is not the business of teachers and education departments alone; the whole party and the whole society and each family should give importance to educating teenagers and should work together to conduct education. Only thus can good effects be achieved and education be conducted with success.

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SIX STEPS FOR STRENGTHENING LITERARY CRITICISM OUTLINED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "Guangdong Writers Association Exchanges Among Themselves Opinions on Strengthening Criticism of Literary and Artistic Theory"]

[Text] Recently the theoretical criticism committee of the Guangdong Writers Association held a symposium in Guangzhou, at which opinions were exchanged on how to implement the relevant decisions of the Central Committee and enliven criticism of literary and artistic theory.

Comrades present at the symposium took the view that while problems like "Unrequited Love" have not cropped up in our province, bourgeois liberal tendencies and their influence do exist and bourgeois ideological and cultural corrosion and pollution are assuming comparatively serious proportions. Several years ago, theoretical criticism was active in Guangdong, firing the first salvos on some theoretical issues and bringing order out of chaos in literary and art circles. But the present situation is that criticism has fallen behind creation, bourgeois liberal tendencies and the influence of bourgeois ideology and culture from abroad have not been effectively criticized, militancy is lacking, and criticism is not being adapted to the literary and artistic situation.

They were of the opinion that to strengthen literary and artistic criticism in our province, we should grasp the following points:

1) Adhere to the four basic principles and apply Marxist-Leninist literary and artistic theory and Mao Zedong's literary and artistic thinking in guiding our theoretical criticism. For instance, theories on "whom to serve," "go into the thick of reality," and "transform one's world outlook" should be thoroughly expounded.

2) Literary and artistic comments should change the [current] attitude of not daring to criticize. Publications should dare to carry articles expressing their own views and should criticize bourgeois liberal trends and unhealthy literature and art as well as "leftist" manifestations in Guangdong Province. But criticism must be based on facts and reason and conducted with good intentions. People should be convinced by reasoning things out and criticized without having their feelings hurt. Specific works and literary and artistic thinking and phenomena should be taken as targets, and some ideological trends of a widespread character should be seized upon as targets for criticism.

- 3) Develop free discussion and promote the contending of all schools of thought. The great difference between literary and artistic criticism in recent years and that in previous years is that some papers and periodicals dare to publish articles expounding positive and negative views. We should conscientiously develop this practice of discussion and hear more of the opinions expressed by the masses. Criticism that is made after pondering and discussion is closer to objectivity.
- 4) Attach importance to essays. Through essays, we should publish views promptly on undesirable tendencies and unhealthy literary and artistic thinking and phenomena, uphold the upright, repress the wicked, and bring the militant role of essays into play.
- 5) Comment on Guangdong's writers and works, introduce new writers, train writers, and study the creative road, artistic achievements, and artistic style of old writers.
- 6) Improve literary style, and inherit and carry forward China's tradition of literary comments. Comments should be terse, forceful, substantial, lively, and acceptable to the masses.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### BRIEFS

SHANDONG YOUTH FEDERATION--The second meeting of the Fifth Provincial Youth Federation which was held 26-29 November set forth the task for the youth federation--to unite minorities, intellectuals, religious youths, overseas Chinese and young compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao to strive for the unification of the motherland and the development of our nation. Li Zhen, secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee, and (Zhang Shoufu), chairman of the Provincial Youth Federation, spoke at the meeting. [SK300900 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Nov 81]

LIAONING MINORITY EDUCATION CONFERENCE--The Liaoning provincial work conference on minority education and language concluded in Shenyang on 11 December. The conference noted: Liaoning is one of the 15 multinational provinces throughout the country and its population of more than 20 minority nationalities, including Manchu, Korean and Xibo, totaled over 2 million people. Since the PRC's founding, the province has established over 380 minority primary and middle schools accommodating over 80,000 students. There are over 500 minority middle school graduates entering colleges every year. At present, the number of minority college students surpasses the pre-liberation figure by almost 20 times. The province has trained over 15,000 minority cadres and specialists since the PRC's founding. The conference held: Though the province has scored remarkable educational achievements in this regard, there are still problems. Taking provincial education as a whole, minority education remains weak. Therefore, leaders and cadres at all levels should further enhance their understanding of minority education and do a good job in operating minority primary and middle schools in a down-to-earth manner. [SK142330 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 81]

JILIN BIRTH CONTROL--By the end of September, Jilin Province's birthrate had declined 1.63 percent, the birth control rate increased 8.5 percent and the natural population growth rate declined 1.34 percent compared with the corresponding 1980 period. Among babies born in 1981, 72.5 percent are only children. Some 340,000 people have signed up to bear only one child, up 17.8 percent over the corresponding 1980 period. [SK010624 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Nov 81]

HEILONGJIANG CATHOLIC CHURCH--(Haibei Church), one of three Catholic churches in Heilongjiang Province, was completed and opened to the public on 17 December in Harbin Municipality. Over 400 Christians attended the first mass. The church was first built in 1906 and rebuilt this year with government funds. The church

building is made of bricks and tiles, occupies an area of 300 square meters and can hold 500 people. [SK180907 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Dec 81]

XINJIANG LEADER ADDRESSES TEACHERS, STUDENTS--Regional CCP Committee Second Secretary Gu Jingsheng spoke at a Xinjiang University gathering on 23 December to commend progressive collectives and individuals. He called on students of all nationalities to work hard in the new year to build a civilized and affluent Xinjiang. He also called on students about to graduate to obey the state assignment and go to work in the places of greatest hardship and the places where they are most needed. He hoped that the students of all nationalities would actively uphold the four basic principles, and seriously study and profoundly appreciate the spirit of the sixth plenary session. Addressing those students about to graduate, he said: A number of the students graduating now went to university after the gang of four were smashed. They have now mastered some specialized knowledge. All sectors and trades in Xinjiang need large numbers of talented people. The graduates must regard the state's interest as the most important thing, resolutely obey their organizational assignment, and go to places of greatest hardship and places where they are most needed. [Excerpts] [HK280631 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Dec 81]

SHANGHAI EDUCATIONAL WORK MEETING--The Shanghai municipal conference on educational work for staff members and workers ended on 18 December. Speeches were delivered at the closing ceremony by Mayor Wang Daohan, Secretary Xia Zhengnong of the Shanghai CCP Committee and Vice Mayor Yang Kai. Touching on new tasks in 1982, Mayor Wang Daohan thoroughly elaborated on the importance of cultivating new personnel in building a modern economy, and urged all departments concerned to immediately adopt effective measures to train more and better cadres, staff members and workers in all fields of work. He also pointed out that the party organizations at all levels should provide more guidance and assistance to young workers politically, culturally and in discipline. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Dec 81]

JIANGXI NEWSPAPERS--With the approval of the Provincial CCP Committee, four newspapers in Jiangxi will resume publication on 1 January 1982. They are GANNAN BAO [SOUTH JIANGXI PAPER], GANDONG BAO [EAST JIANGXI PAPER], GANDONGBEI BAO [NORTHEAST JIANGXI PAPER] and JINGGANGSHAN BAO [JINGGANG MOUNTAINS PAPER]. Another paper, GANZHONG BAO [CENTRAL JIANGXI PAPER] already resumed publication on 2 December. All these papers, which are organs of prefectural CCP committees, were forced to suspend publication during the 10 years of turmoil. The resumed papers are designed mainly for readers in rural areas. [OW021151 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 81]

JIANGXI COLLEGE GRADUATE PLACEMENT--Recently the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the Provincial Personnel Bureau and the Provincial Education Bureau jointly held a meeting in Nanchang on assigning jobs for the 1981 winter graduates from institutions of higher learning in the province. The meeting pointed out that in job assignment, children of leading cadres should be treated equally with others, and that any graduates who do not obey the job assignment plan will not be qualified to receive job assignments and should not be recruited as formal staff members or workers by collective-owned enterprises within 5 years. [OW021151 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 81]

KUNMING COMBATING UNHEALTHY TRENDS--The Discipline Inspection Committee of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee invited responsible members of colleges and universities to attend a meeting on combating unhealthy trends in assigning jobs for university graduates. The attending comrades pointed out: Although we have scored some results in assigning jobs for university graduates, some unhealthy trends still exist. Some leading cadres use one reason or another to demand for special arrangements. Such acts have bad consequences. Therefore, we must reiterate the circular of the Provincial CCP Committee on combating unhealthy trends in assigning jobs for university graduates. The party members and cadres at all levels must set good examples and must conscientiously uphold the party work style and party discipline. The parents of the graduates must not intervene with the assigning of jobs, nor use personal connections to seek employment for their children. The leading cadres at all levels must be impartial and must observe the regulations. The colleges and universities must act according to policy and resist all interference. The Discipline Inspection Committee must criticize and educate people who promote unhealthy trends in assigning jobs for university graduates. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 81]

XIZANG MARRIAGE LAW ENFORCEMENT--The PRC marriage law is going to come into force in Xizang from January 1982 as well as the adaptation of regulations for the enforcement of the PRC marriage law in the autonomous region. In response to this the Xizang Regional Women's Federation recently issued a circular to women's federations at all levels, demanding them to conscientiously coordinate with departments concerned in propagandizing and pushing ahead with the enforcement of the marriage law under the leadership of local CCP committees and people's governments. The circular asserted the legal rights of women concerning marriage and family problems. All offenses against the marriage law such as harming women and children, maltreating or forsaking old people, and so on, must be reported and handled in good time so as to magnify the effects of the propaganda campaign. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Dec 81]

SHANGHAI EVENING PAPER--The friends of (XINMIN) WANBAO [(XINMIN) EVENING NEWS] held a gala party at the Huangpu District Stadium on 20 December to celebrate the republication of the paper on New Year's Day 1982. More than 3,600 people attended the meeting, including writers and correspondents of the paper and people from press and cultural circles. Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and head of the committee's Propaganda Department, addressed the meeting. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Dec 81]

SHANGHAI BUDDHIST CONGRESS--The Shanghai Buddhist Association held its fourth congress in Shanghai Municipality on 22 December. Representatives to the congress summed up work since the third congress and discussed principles for future work. Since the implementation of the party's policy toward religion, the city's Buddhists have displayed the fine tradition of loving their country and cherishing their religious belief by making positive contributions toward socialist constructions. The representatives to the congress held that the future of the Buddhist circle hinges on the motherland's sustained prosperity and social stability. They therefore, stressed that they must love their country before cherishing their religious belief. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Dec 81] The fourth representative conference of the Shanghai Municipal Buddhists Association closed on 25 December. The meeting called on Buddhists to improve themselves through



assiduous study, ensure success in all Buddhist undertakings in Shanghai, oppose illegal activities, rally more closely around the CCP and the people's government, display patriotism, firmly keep to the socialist road and strive to revitalize the Chinese nation. The meeting adopted a revised constitution of the association and elected its council members, chairman, vice chairmen and other leading members. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Dec 81]

CSO: 4005/398

## NPC DEPUTIES QUERY ZHAO WORK REPORT

HK120355 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 12 Dec 81 p 1

[Dispatch from correspondent Li Tsung-ying: "NPC Deputies Query Phrases Such as 'Basic Price Stability,' Put Forward Stream of Criticisms"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Dec--The people's deputies this time are not just "studying" the government work report as in previous NPC sessions; instead they unanimously call the process "examination and approval." You should not think this is just the change of a word, it does indeed reflect a welcome development in China's democratic politics.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report was encouraging. Many people's deputies have pointed out this fact. However, they do not just leave it at that. The people's deputies have put forward criticisms and suggestions--some of them rather sharp--in their group discussions. Some examples follow:

A Qinghai deputy criticized the report for not mentioning agricultural mechanization. He pointed out, at present the rural areas are practicing various types of production responsibility systems, and new situations and problems have emerged in agricultural mechanization, which should be seriously studied and solved. He proposed that a supplementary portion on this topic be added to the report.

A deputy from Shanghai said, it says on page 16 of Premier Zhao's report, "So long as we follow the correct road, taking the long-term view, it is certain that the speed of our economic development will be higher than in the present economically developed countries." This sounds rather brave language. It would be better to talk less and do more, and allow for unforeseen circumstances. He proposed changing this sentence to read: "It is certain that the speed of our economic development will increase."

Another Shanghai deputy said, the fly in the ointment in Premier Zhao's report is that he has not summarized the manifestations of remnant "leftist" poison on the economic front. To do so would be advantageous for summing up experiences and accepting the lessons.

Some deputies queried the expression "basic price stability."

Some said, only 6.7 percent of the 1982 budget is earmarked for supporting the rural people's communes and various agricultural undertakings. This proportion is too low.

A deputy from Shaanxi Province said, a large number of people will become redundant if serious streamlining is carried out in the organs. We should as soon as possible look into specific policies on finding other employment for them.

A Heilongjiang deputy said, there have been several occasions since the founding of the state when a lot of noise was made about streamlining the organs, but they were cases of "thunder without rain," and moreover the more they were streamlined the more numerous they became. I hope there will be genuine results this time. We now have a good road for economic construction, but lack specific measures for reforming the organs. I propose the establishment of specific measures. There should be clear-cut regulations on how to set up organs, how to resettle old cadres, and how to assign cadres to organs. This process should start at the top; it will then be easy to carry it out at the lower levels.

The journalist Wang Ruoshui, famous for boldly emancipating his mind and putting forward critical views, said, the report mentioned the sense of organization and discipline, but said nothing about democracy. This is onesided. He said, the socialist democratic system, work style and spirit represent a very important content of socialist politics and ideology.

CSO: 4005/400

MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON EDUCATION PROBLEMS

HK210842 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 17 Dec 81 p 3

[Dispatch from correspondent Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]: "Pursuit of a Higher Percentage of Students Going on to Higher Education Affects Students' Health; Jiang Nanxiang Analyzes Objective Causes"]

[Text] In recent years, there has emerged in middle and junior schools in China a one-sided pursuit of a higher percentage of students going on to higher education. This has increased the workload of students, has received much attention from NPC deputies of all localities and became yet another prominent topic for discussion at this year's NPC session. It was pointed out by one deputy that, according to investigations by the relevant authorities, the number of students who passed the higher examinations this year increased by 5 percent over last year, but, at the same time, the number of students who failed their medical entrance examination reached 57 percent. According to investigations carried out by the relevant authorities on 30,000 middle school students, the number of students who met the standard of fitness in 1980 accounted for 24.9 percent of the total, while this year the percentage fell to 9.7. This deputy pointed out that if this phenomenon is allowed to go unnoticed, in about 10 or 20 years, the consequences will be extremely serious. The deputy's love and concern for the next generation was manifest in his speech.

According to an analysis by the minister of education, Jiang Nanxiang, the objective reason for the one-sided pursuit of a higher percentage of students going on to higher education lies in the serious disproportions in the development of higher and secondary education. He said that even in the early period of the founding of the PRC, we had implemented a unified higher examinations system, but that the problem of the one-sided pursuit of a higher percentage of students going on to higher education did not arise until later. In the decade of the 1950's, the university intake in each of 6 years exceeded the number of middle school graduates for that particular year. In each of the other 4 years, the percentage of students going on to higher education was between 80 and 90 percent. Furthermore, there were relatively more opportunities for employment, so, basically, the problem of the pursuit of a higher percentage of students going on to higher education did not exist at that time. In the 1960's, senior middle schools were developed on a larger scale and the percentage of students going on to higher education was generally between 30 and 40 percent. It was at this time that the problem of the pursuit of a higher percentage of students going on to higher education emerged,

though the competition was not as fierce then as it is now. During the 10-year disorder, both educational systems were criticized. Rural and vocational middle schools were smashed and technical middle schools were also greatly weakened, thus standardizing all establishments of secondary education and rashly popularizing ordinary senior middle schools. The result was the lopsided development of ordinary senior middle schools. From 1965 to 1980, the intake of students by institutes of higher education grew from 165,000 to 281,000, an increase of 75 percent. In the same period, however, the number of senior middle school graduates increased sharply from 360,000 to 6.16 million, an increase of 1,800 percent. The rate of increase of middle school graduates was 24 times faster than that of the intake of students by universities. Serious disproportions have caused the percentage of students going on to higher education to fall sharply from the 45 percent of 1965 to a mere 4 or 5 percent, thus bringing about an unprecedentedly sharp contradiction between the vast numbers of senior middle school graduates and the insufficiencies of university intake quotas, as well as extremely fierce competition.

The pressure created by the pursuit of a higher percentage of students going on to higher education is the main reason for the excessive workload that middle and junior school students have to shoulder. However, there are also problems inherent in the school system. Jiang Nanxiang said that in the past, junior and middle school education comprised a 12-year system with over 13,000 study hours in all. However, since the great cultural revolution, it was, under the slogan "the period in the school system must be shortened and education must be revolutionary," transformed into a 10-year system with a mere 9,000-odd study hours. In some cases, even 9-year systems were created. With 4,000 fewer study hours behind them, how could students studying to graduate from middle school not have a much heavier workload to contend with?

The Ministry of Education has already propounded a 12-year system for middle and junior schools which is gradually being implemented in Beijing and Shanghai. In addition, Jiang Nanxiang cited various other reasons for the one-sided pursuit of a higher percentage of students going on to higher education and for the excessive workload forced upon students at middle and junior schools. He was of the opinion that these all were the bitter results of the great cultural revolution.

He pointed out that the Chinese Government has already recognized the seriousness of this problem and will carry out sweeping reforms. First, the disproportions between education and economic construction will be remedied by increasing investment in education, thus enabling its development to gradually [adjust] to our country's socialist economic base and the needs of the masses. Second, a thorough reform of the structure of education will be carried out. The two education systems and the two labor systems put forth by Comrade Liu Shaoqi will be conscientiously implemented and most of the ordinary senior middle schools in the urban and rural areas will, in a planned way, be transformed into various kinds of vocational middle schools.

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## POPULATION GROWTH REPORTED SET TO RISE

HK120303 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 12 Dec 81 p 2

[Dispatch from correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "China's Population Growth Shows Slight Rise From its Decline; NPC Deputies Appeal to Authorities to Pay Attention to This Issue"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Dec--NPC deputies from the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions feel that serious attention must be paid to the trend of the country's population growth rate to show a slight rise next year. According to State Planning Commission estimates, the natural population growth rate next year will reach 14 per 1,000, much higher than this year's rate of 11.2 and last year's of 12.

The deputies pointed out, if the natural population growth rate is allowed to rise, it will be hard to accomplish the target of controlling the country's population at a figure below 1.2 billion by the end of the century. This will hamper China's economic and social development. They hope that the government will draw up a "new parenthood law" as early as possible, to clearly stipulate the methods of practicing planned parenthood. The problem of the rise of population growth rate from its decline has become an outstanding issue at this NPC session.

Chen Muhua, the State Council vice premier responsible for planned parenthood, has also taken part in the discussions on this question. She said that China's economy has undergone very great development in the past 32 years; there were about 800 percent more commodities in society in 1980 than in 1952, and the total value of industrial and agricultural output in 1980 was 16 times greater than in 1949. However, there was relatively less on average in terms of both output and output value for a population of 1 billion. In grain for instance, total output in 1980 was 636.4 billion jin; this was a considerable figure, and was slightly higher than in the United States, the world's leading grain producer. However, taking the average for a 1 billion population, there were only 652 jin per person. This level is evidently rather low. There is no denying that it is essential to develop production in order to change this state of affairs. However, it will be hard to improve this situation of low grain level unless the country carries out planned parenthood and strictly controls population growth.

Someone interposed, if China fails to carry out planned parenthood, the country's population will reach 1.37 billion by the year 2000, and even if 800 billion jin of grain are produced by then, there will only be 583 jin available per person, 70 jin less than now.

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## USSR TAKING ADVANTAGE OF U.S. POLICY FAILURE

HK161228 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 16 Dec 81 p 1

[New Talk column: "Possibilities for War and Peace Coexist"]

[Text] When the trade union was overconfident in its victory, the Polish Government took advantage of the opportunity to announce a state of emergency. While the whole world was focusing its attention on Poland, Israel took advantage of this opportunity to proclaim that it had annexed the Golan Heights.

The Soviet Union had already announced that it would provide Poland with military aid. With the same "aid," the Soviet troops once invaded Czechoslovakia--a neighboring country of Poland. The Golan Heights was the main battlefield of the Middle East war on several occasions. The fact that Israel has flagrantly occupied the Golan Heights by force will never be tolerated by the Arab world.

The world situation is turbulent and the possibility of war is increasing. The reason we still feel optimistic is that although the possibility of war is increasing, the possibility of curbing and postponing the outbreak of world war is also increasing. Chinese Vice Minister Huang Hua is now attending the Sino-Japanese ministerial meeting in Japan. He made the above analysis of the international situation.

It is obvious that local wars are constantly arising and continuing. However, world war can be postponed and stopped.

In the Far East, there is greater hope for safeguarding peace. China is strengthening its national defense by relying on its own efforts, and it attacks the hegemonists resolutely and vigorously. It is implementing a flexible foreign policy to help this area, and a new situation has resulted. In his recent government work report, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the present international situation is beneficial to economic construction in our country.

Building China into a powerful country will also benefit world peace. A strong and powerful China is an important factor for safeguarding peace. It is also true that as the Third World grows stronger and stronger, the possibility of world war will be lessened.

Some people do not understand this. Due to the fact that the United States has not taken a clear stand on this issue, it has not been able to extricate itself from a passive position. While the two superpowers are striving for supremacy, the Soviet Union is taking the offensive and the United States is on the defensive. The Soviet Union carried out its expansion in Afghanistan and is now tied up in Kampuchea (because of its invasion of the country through Vietnam). Now something has happened again in its own backyard--Poland. The Soviet Union has too many difficulties to tackle. However, due to the failure of U.S. policy in the Third World, the Soviets can still take advantage of this opportunity to carry out their activities of disintegration and infiltration.

At the Sino-Japanese talks, the new Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi hoped that China and the United States would further develop their good and stable relations. Vice Premier Huang Hua said: Due to the fact that the United States has failed to proceed from overall strategic interests in handling problems and to respect the rights of the Third World, it is not able to strengthen its relations with the developing countries. Huang Hua cited the example of Taiwan to show the defects of the United States in this respect.

Huan Xiang, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, published his first article in the latest issue of the U.S. FOREIGN AFFAIRS quarterly. In this article, he pointed out sharply: The way the United States handles the Taiwan problem shows that it is not willing to see a strong and powerful China. He added that some people in the United States are reluctant to see a strong and powerful China. Therefore, they are trying to interfere with Taiwan, block reunification and maintain the present state of disunity. In fact, what they have done does not conform with the genuine strategic interests of the United States.

The U.S. strategists have talked again and again about the area of crisis in the world, which extends from the Middle East to West Asia. Why does it not extend to the Far East? The fact that it does not should be attributed to China.

Those who are following a handful of Americans who clamor for selling weapons to Taiwan should also consider: Are they not willing to see a united and powerful China?

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HONG KONG PAPER ON INDONESIA'S 'TAIWAN CARD'

HK231439 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 22 Dec 81 p 5

[Dispatch from Beijing: "The Background of Sun Yun-Hsuan's Visit to Indonesia"]

[Text] The Beijing administration remains uncommonly calm and quiet toward Jakarta's inviting Taiwan's president of the Executive Yuan, Sun Yun-Hsuan, to visit Indonesia. According to an insider, President General Suharto is playing the "Taiwan card." He is attempting to force Beijing to pay a certain price to satisfy Indonesia's demands before restoring diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Of the five ASEAN countries, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand have already established diplomatic relations with Beijing. Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has also visited Beijing and has expressed positive attitude toward establishing diplomatic relations. Indonesia alone has adopted a capricious and ambiguous attitude toward the question of restoring diplomatic relations. Therefore, Sun Yun-Hsuan's visit to Indonesia has aroused the world media's concern and conjecture.

Sun Yun-Hsuan, together with 14 other people including several ministers, generals and the vice minister of foreign affairs, paid a 5-day visit to Indonesia from the 7th to 11th of this month. During his visit, he met with President General Suharto, Vice President Adam Malik and ministers concerned and "fully exchanged views on questions of common concern. The talks were held and wrapped up in an extremely harmonious atmosphere." It was also said the "visit was made at the invitation of Vice President Adam Malik." However, Jakarta said this was "not an official visit" and denied that it was trying to play with "two Chinas." As a matter of fact, Suharto is trying to play with the "Taiwan card."

According to this reporter's information, in June and July this year, quite a few Indonesian businessmen of Chinese origin came to Hong Kong and approached businessmen who traded with China's mainland. They said, "It would not be very difficult for Indonesia and China to restore diplomatic relations. It is only a matter of time. At present, Indonesia hopes that China can sell it 2 million tons of rice and a large amount of light and heavy weapons through people-to-people trade. It also asks China to consider investing in the construction of an oil refinery near Kepulauan Riau in the Strait of Malacca."

The Indonesian Government asked these rich businessmen of Chinese origin to pass on a message to Beijing expressing its wish to have nongovernmental contacts with Beijing. But Beijing asked a certain Mr Chen (the nephew of deceased Deng Zihui, former vice premier of the PRC) in Hong Kong to negotiate in his own capacity with these businessmen of Chinese origin. Mr Chen said that, since the Indonesian Government has the sincerity to go a step further in such contacts, we hope that Indonesia will send officials with top authorization to Hong Kong to talk about substantive questions, because no practical problems can be solved merely by passing on messages through a few businessmen.

The Indonesian Government also felt that it was not a good method to depend merely on businessmen of Chinese origin to pass on messages. Therefore in July, with the help of some businessmen, five ministerial officials headed by Ahmad Wiranatakusuma came to Hong Kong to have secret contacts with Beijing. These six high-ranking officials stayed at the Lee Garden Hotel. In order to show their "sincerity," they brought with them an official letter written by the National Defense Committee--this committee actually controls Indonesia. They even hinted that Beijing could invite Suharto to visit China. About the same time, Indonesian Vice President Malik made a short statement in Singapore on relations with China, saying that restoring diplomatic relations with China was merely a matter of time.

According to reports, during the negotiations, Beijing's side expressed the hope that while they were negotiating questions on trade, both sides could start exchanging views on restoring diplomatic relations. But Jakarta's side intended to wait until Beijing had made some concessions on trade questions before talking about restoring diplomatic relations. The authorized Beijing representatives immediately replied in clear and unequivocal terms that it did not matter if the question of restoring diplomatic relations was not discussed for the time being. Business was business. China could sell some rice to Indonesia but the amount could not exceed 10,000 tons. This was a far cry from what Indonesia wanted. They also said that purchases of other goods could also be negotiated.

Seeing that Beijing was rather calculating and there were no good prospects of gain, Jakarta was very disappointed. It then expressed the hope that China would invest in building an oil refinery or grant Indonesia an enormous loan. It meant to say that if Beijing wanted to restore diplomatic relations, it had to pay a certain price. Beijing's representatives considered that Indonesia was not sincere enough and evaded the question. Indeed, when the conversation gets disagreeable, to say one word more is a waste of breath. The Indonesian senior officials immediately left Hong Kong having achieved nothing.

It was precisely because of this that Suharto played the "Taiwan card" in his hand. Soon after this, news began circulating about Sun Yun-Hsuan's visit to Indonesia.



## REN ZHONGYI TALKS ON ISSUES IN GUANGDONG WORK

HK050339 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Dispatch from correspondents Li Tsung-ying and Hou Tung-hai: "Ren Zhongyi Talks on Guangdong Issues"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec--Since we were unable to find a taxi, Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi had already started speaking by the time we had rushed to a hostel in the Beijing outskirts and entered the meeting room on the second floor; we were 6 minutes late. Most of the audience were Guangdong NPC deputies, including some from Hong Kong and Macao.

Ren Zhongyi's hair is white and gray, but he is fine spirits. He was just talking about the question of Guangdong's vegetable prices. He also announced that Vice Governor Yang Deyuan, who had spoken on this question in group discussions the previous day, 3 December, would be returning to Guangzhou on 5 December to tackle the problem. We were possessed by an entirely new feeling--here was a Provincial CCP Committee first secretary having a lot to say about a trivial matter, which had long been regarded as insignificant, in the life of urban people, instead of coming out with a lot of high-falutin reasoning, and even without citing long strings of economic figures. This was not an instance of an exception change in a high-ranking cadre; instead it showed that times have changed, as has the work style of the party's leading cadres. Ren Zhongyi then said, on this visit to Beijing he had been [talking to] Chairman Hu Yaobang, whose first question had concerned the rise of vegetable prices in Guangdong; the people's cadres have truly become cadres who care about the people's woes and serve the people.

Of course, Ren Zhongyi certainly did not neglect the successful side of things. He said: "Guangdong has achieved further political stability: In circumstances in which we are opening up still more to the outside world, the province's security and social order situation and people's mental outlook are all relatively good."

He then mentioned the questions of overcoming bureaucratism and streamlining the organs which Premier Zhao Ziyang had raised in his government work report. Ren Zhongyi held that this was a very correct measure of extremely great significance.

He went on: "There are two kinds of bureaucratism: One is a question of individual work style, and the other is caused by the system. Due to the overstaffing of the organs and the great numbers of barriers and checks, there are times when an

individual with good work style simply cannot do things a bit faster, or even cannot get them done at all, when he wants to speed things up a bit."

"It is hard to get things done now not only because there are so many cardinal links, but also because each of these links exercise its right of veto. Unless we solve this problem, even if the organs are streamlined, their efficiency will remain low and it will still be hard to get things done."

Ren Zhongyi said: "It is essential to set up responsibility systems at every level in order to solve this problem."

He said: "It is essential to hold full discussions and even prolonged discussions concerning different opinions in the legislative and policymaking organs, but within the executive organs and the economic command system we should stress flexible command, marching in step and work efficiency." He advocated adopting the necessary measures in the systems of reward and penalty, examination, and upgrading, to ensure flexible command in upper and lower levels, with the lower levels obeying the upper; we should reach a state in which each level is responsible for its own affairs and has its own authority, commitments are carried out, and disputes over trifles are reduced.

Ren Zhongyi advocated, with the organs streamlined, it is also necessary to improve work methods. He said, so far as leading cadres are concerned, "they must take care of the economic arteries and the major political matters." They should not exceed their functions and meddle in the affairs of others, and still less should they interfere in things which the people handle themselves.

In conclusion, he hoped that apart from reflecting the views of the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, the people's deputies from Hong Kong and Macao would regularly put forward proposals and opinions regarding work in Guangdong, in light of what they have found out.

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**'WEN WEI PO' ON STREAMLINING GOVERNMENT BUREAUCRACY**

**Meeting on Bureaucracy Imminent**

HK230233 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 23 Dec 81 p 1

[Report: "Central Authorities About to Hold Meeting to Study Streamlining the Organs"]

[Text] According to reports from Beijing, following the conclusion of the NPC and National CPPCC sessions, the central authorities are about to convene a conference to study and arrange for the questions of streamlining the organs and improving their efficiency. It is reported that the central authorities will hold a 10,000-strong rally before the end of the month to announce their resolve and policy decision.

Premier Zhao Ziyang announced at the NPC session that the departments of the State Council should start this work themselves and complete it within a definite period. It is reported that the contents of this reform will cover several aspects: Reducing and reorganizing departments and organs, avoiding duplication and waste of manpower, material and finances and so on; reducing the number of levels in the organs, and cutting down needless duplications, mutual buck-passing and complicated procedures, to make work lively and efficient; managing the economy according to economic laws, setting up various types of enterprises and units, and changing the phenomenon of only stressing administrative orders, not economic effect, while simultaneously bringing about a great streamlining in the state government organs; and making great efforts to change the situation of excessive numbers of deputies and sinecure posts in the organs. According to the reports, old and infirm cadres will obviously be covered by the streamlining, while stricter rules and regulations will be drawn up regarding retirement from the army.

Another report from Beijing says that the State Council has already set up a leadership group for readjusting the organs, with a section for handling cadre retirement, to deal with cadre retirement matters in an all-round way.

## Streamlining Organs

HK231251 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 23 Dec 81 p 3

[Special feature by Pai Yun-fei [4101 7189 7378]: "A Discourse on Streamlining at the Turn of the Year"]

[Text] There are several days left in the year 1981.

At the turn of the year, people's universal concern is Premier Zhao Ziyang's call for cutting down and merging organs and getting rid of redundant workers put forward in the government work report. This is because redundancy in organs has become a serious obstacle to the development of the national economy and is closely related to the personal interests of cadres themselves.

How are the organs to be cut down and merged? How should the excessive staff be reduced? How should the redundant workers be placed? What are the obstacles in the way? Will the results be really conspicuous? When will these results begin to appear? Problems like these are people's universal concern.

Everything Copied, From the Soviet Union Shortly After the Founding of the PRC

From the central department of heads in Beijing, no news has come out. But people have already started discussing things.

Some people believe that the organs set up in our country shortly after the founding of the PRC "leaned to one side." Everything was copied from the Soviet Union. Despite certain readjustments and changes later, the basic structure has not been changed. For example, there are eight industrial management departments, from the first to the eighth ministries of machine building. Leaving alone agricultural machinery, light industry, the textile industry, and so forth, these departments concern projects for military and civilian purposes. These departments--so many of them--have their own systems. This accounts for duplication of construction projects and a shocking waste of material and financial resources. In the same city, one department builds an assembly plant while another sets up a similar one. Cases like this are too numerous to be mentioned. This has given rise to a closely guarded system of departmental ownership. Our industrial foundation was originally very weak. On such a basis, various departments go their own way. This adds to the consumption of raw and other materials and of energy. To make readjustments and follow a new path, we must reduce and merge these organs. This is part of the current effort toward efficient and simple administration.

Overlapping Organs Are a Cause of Low Efficiency

Some people hold the view that one of the causes of the low work efficiency of our government is a superfluity of overlapping organs. As far as the State Council system is concerned, shortly after the founding of the PRC, there were such commissions as politics and law, culture and education, economics, planning, and so forth. Each commission had under it several departments. At that time, there were not many commissions. There were only a few of them. They were later changed into several offices of the State Council. After the cultural revolution,

various commissions were restored. Many more were established, such as the Planning Commission, Agricultural Commission, Economic Commission, Capital Construction Commission, Scientific and Technological Commission, Commission for Foreign Investment, Import and Export Commission, Engineering Commission, Energy Commission, Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Nationalities Affairs Commission, Family Planning Commission, and Physical Culture and Sports Commission. There were 13 in all. Various commissions had departments under them. The existing departments number over 40. Such is the case with the center. The province or municipality just follows suit. The same departments overlap and the procedures involved are numerous and complicated. When things go well, everyone wants to take charge and to have his say, requiring this or that to be done. When things go awry, everyone joins in a raucous discussion and clings to his own views, so that what is to be done is only guesswork. Where someone is to be held responsible or a risk is involved, everyone stands by with folded arms and watches on the sidelines, doing nothing and passing the buck. To reduce these overlapping departments and remove deadwood in order to increase work efficiency is another part of the current effort toward efficient and simple administration.

#### Administrative Organs Will be Changed Into Enterprises

Some people think that our economic management methods do not require that economics be guided by economic laws. Instead, administrative means are used to control economics. As a result, attention is paid to only administrative orders and not to economic results. Political factors and not economic ones are taken into consideration. There is an ever larger number of administrative personnel with increasing power in their hands. Conversely, the professional people have their power increasingly reduced, so that their efficiency becomes ever lower. Such a situation is true of economic management departments. The same applies to factories, enterprises and units. Therefore, some people believe that in simplifying administration, some administrative organs should be changed into enterprises. The latter are to operate independently and keep their own accounts. Their workers are not to be put on the list of personnel of state organs. For example, the Automobile Management Bureau can be changed into an automobile industry company. The Tobacco and Wine Management Office can be made into a tobacco and wine company. Thus, what were originally state and government organs can be streamlined and made to operate independently as enterprises--enterprises which can act according to economic laws and pay attention to economic results. This is another part of the current effort toward efficient and simple administration. The number of superfluous organs that can be thus cut out is not small.

In the report, Premier Zhao already pointed out that there was an excess of posts of deputies and unwarranted posts. Such a phenomenon is really serious. There is a proliferation of titles like vice minister, vice chairman, deputy bureau chief, deputy department director, adviser, and so forth, in various departments and organs. This is taken for granted. Some title holders draw pay but do not go to work. Some do not keep regular office hours. In the same department, directors and deputy directors number as many as over 20. This is not an individual case. Some people say that a department can be cited for its strong performance just because of its number of directors and deputy directors, advisers and section chiefs and deputy section chiefs. Though this is a joke, there is some truth to it. In the same department, these cadres number over 100. Reducing these posts of deputies



and advisers to a minimum is another major task in the current streamlining effort. Some people also think that such being the case with a central department, how can the State Council be otherwise, with its large number of vice premiers? In the report, Premier Zhao already made it clear that the State Council would set an example.

#### The Handling of Superfluous Workers

Those old and weak among the cadres are of course among those to be removed. The army imposes stricter demands upon itself. In the regular army, officers at the age of 50, including even those at the divisional level, are put in the category of retirees. In schools, those past middle age who cannot perform efficiently are also required to retire. A number of young cadres will be assigned to the lower levels for a spell of training and reassigned to proper jobs. Arrangements will be made for redundant workers to take up studies. They will be made to study economic management, special skills, and so forth.

The NPC and the CPPCC have ended. The Party Central Committee will call a work conference to study such problems as reducing and merging organs, improving work efficiency, and so forth. It was said that before the end of this month, the Party Central Committee would call a conference making known the Party Central Committee's resolutions and policy decisions. This will represent a great turning point in arousing the spirit of the masses of cadres, overcoming bureaucratism and improving the leadership style and methods. At the turn of the year, people are keenly looking forward to such a moment.

CSO: 4005/400

**'TA KUNG PAO' ON ZHONGNANHAI FORUM FOR CADRES**

HK070134 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO Weekly Supplement in English No 809, 7-13 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by TA KUNG PAO correspondent]

[Text] The Chinese Communist Party's work style has improved since the 3d plenary session of its 11th Central Committee December 1978, but has not fundamentally changed for the better, China's leading cadres said at a seminar held new year's eve.

In response to Party Vice-Chairman Chen Yun's 1945 speech--"Stress Fact, Not Face"--on party ethics which took up two-thirds of the PEOPLE'S DAILY's front page as headline story 31 December, senior Chinese cadres agreed that "reviving and fostering the party's good traditions and work style" were prerequisite to building a socialist society of high material and moral standard.

The seminar, sponsored by the CCP's Organization Department and the PEOPLE'S DAILY was held in Beijing's Zhongnanhai. The discussions were focused on the speech Chen made as head of the CCP's Organization Department 36 years ago. The republished speech stressed the need for party cadres to practice "criticism and self-criticism" and "adopt the correct attitude towards one's merits and mistakes.

Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference said: "To correct the party's work style and to bring about healthy social behaviour, veteran cadres must set an example. It's not what we say, it's what we do that counts. We must take the lead in self-criticism."

"Our party is at a historical watershed. The success of our cause depends on the improvement of the party's work style. If one doesn't set an example, it's useless no matter how high-ranking one is and how pretty one talks," Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries added.

Director of the CCP's Organization Department, Song Renqiong said in his closing remarks that Chen's speech was "a programmatic document of current significance." He called for efforts to "improve decisively" public order as well as social and party ethics in the new year, noting that the key was a fundamental improvement in party ethics.

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#### BRIEFS

'CHEN YUN LETTER' REFUTED--Beijing, 5 Dec--The XIANGGANG SHIBAO (HONG KONG TIMES) and several other Hong Kong papers have recently published a letter allegedly written by Central Committee Vice Chairman Chen Yun to the Political Bureau. At a group meeting of the Guangdong NPC delegation, this reporter happened to meet Liao Chengzhi and asked his views on this matter. Liao Chengzhi laughed, saying: "Comrade Chen Yun has never, nor could he ever, write that kind of letter. This so-called letter is a sheer fabrication, just like the 'internal speech' of Comrade Chen Yun published by several Hong Kong papers in April last year."

[Text] [HK060100 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 6 Dec 81 p 1]

CSO: 4005/400

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

OW291115 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1011 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] A spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs told a XINHUA correspondent today: The Chinese Government is resolutely opposed to the U.S. sale of its arms to Taiwan. Our stand is clearcut and consistent. He said: With regard to the sale of U.S. spare parts to Taiwan, we are seeking clarification from the U.S. Government.

According to a report, Fischer, spokesman of the U.S. State Department, reaffirmed at a press conference yesterday that the U.S. Government has decided to sell a batch of military spare parts to Taiwan and has already submitted its proposal to the Congress for examination and approval.

He refused to elaborate on the usage of such parts and the amount of the sale. He only said that since the amount exceeds \$25 million, the U.S. Government has to notify Congress. He claimed that it was just a routine transaction. When a reporter asked Fischer whether or not this would affect or be connected with the sale of fighters to Taiwan, Fischer replied: No. The sale of fighters has not even been decided in principle yet. Fischer also said: The U.S. Government has not informed the Chinese Government in advance about its decision to sell spare parts to Taiwan. He said: The U.S. stand on its relations with the People's Republic of China has been consistent. We intend to continue to sell, with prudence, defensive weapons to Taiwan.

According to a NEWSWEEK report, this transaction, which has been submitted to the Congress for approval, amounts to \$97 million. It contains all spare and replacement parts for the existing U.S.-made aircraft and military vehicles in Taiwan.

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U.S. PRESS, NOTED PERSONAGES ON ARMS TO TAIWAN

OW221100 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, a debate concerning Sino-American relations centered on arms sales to Taiwan has been underway recently in the United States. As reported by our country's RENMIN RIBAO reporter (Yuan Xianlu) stationed in the United States, some American press and noted personages have pointed out that selling arms to Taiwan is not only unnecessary but is also a dangerous act intervening in China's internal affairs, and that such an act must be stopped. Some of them have stressed that Sino-American relations concern the overall situation, and that the issue of arms sales deserves careful consideration.

Some noted American personages have pointed out that there would be grave consequences if the United States persisted in selling arms to Taiwan in disregard of the national sentiments of the Chinese people. Not long ago, (Philips), chairman of the National Committee on U.S.-China trade, wrote that it is almost certain that the relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China would regress to that of the strained, thorny situation in 1979 before diplomatic ties were established between the two countries, and that this would inevitably cause various adverse effects on trade between them and on their important strategic relations. Some other American personages pointed out that more importantly this would bring more difficulties to the U.S. strategic position. For this reason, Senator Jackson warned recently that any policy carried out by the U.S. Government leading to a change in its strategic relations with China is to play with fire and, at the same time, is not in the interest of the United States, itself.

The U.S. paper BALTIMORE SUN has pointed out that China's reunification conforms to the U.S. interest, and that the ultimate policy of the United States toward China should be to keep calm instead of being involved. Zbigniew Brzezinski, former White House presidential advisor on security affairs, has recently suggested that the U.S. Government reassure that it is not pursuing a two-Chinas policy by the back door. All these are wise opinions.

People are waiting to see the course the U.S. Government takes on the issue of arms sales to Taiwan.

CSO: 4005/399



## COMPATRIOTS' CONGRESS GREETS KINFOLK

OW300600 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1505 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--The First National Congress of Taiwan Compatriots today unanimously adopted a letter sending respects to their kith and kin, old folk and brothers and sisters in Taiwan, hoping that the compatriots from both sides of the Taiwan Straits would work together to struggle for the great cause of motherland reunification and unity among all nationalities.

The letter says: At a time when the Great Wall is covered by auspicious snow and compatriots of all nationalities throughout the country are happily preparing to celebrate the new year, we delegates of Taiwan compatriots from all parts of the motherland gathered in Beijing to hold the First National Congress of Taiwan Compatriots. The All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots has thus been officially established at this meeting. The 100 delegates attending this congress and all Taiwan compatriots from every part of the motherland have turned our thoughts all the more to our kith and kin, friends and the 18 million beloved folks in Taiwan.

The letter says: Taiwan is an inseparable part of China. The Taiwan compatriots of various nationalities share the same weal and woe with the people of all nationalities in the motherland. The prestige of our country has greatly increased the world over, while its international role has become increasingly important. Each and every Chinese son and daughter takes great pride in the motherland, which has become stronger with each passing day. However, our beloved ones in Taiwan Island still suffer from artificial separation and cannot share with us the honor of the Chinese nation, even today. This is indeed a great misfortune for both our Taiwan compatriots and the Chinese nation.

The letter points out: Achieving motherland reunification and ending the adverse, divisive situation at an early date is a common aspiration of the compatriots of our own flesh and blood on both sides of the Taiwan Straits. The talks, some 2 months ago, by Chairman Ye Jianying and Chairman Hu Yaobang on the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification, are consonant with popular sentiment and the general trend of development, opening up a bright future for the peaceful reunification of the motherland, manifesting the sincere concern of the people in the motherland for Taiwan compatriots, and arousing the profound affection of Taiwan compatriots of all nationalities. To achieve the peaceful reunification of the motherland and put an end to the adverse, divisive situation is completely in compliance with the fundamental interests of

us Taiwan people. Only by truly returning to the motherland, can there be a bright and brilliant future for Taiwan. The appeals of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits for the realization of motherland reunification at an early date have become an irresistible current of the era. We are deeply convinced that people on both sides of the Taiwan straits will definitely be able to happily get together and advance, hand in hand, to build a prosperous and powerful motherland in the 1980's, a decade replete with hopes.

The letter says: The purpose of forming the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots is to cope with the current of our era, respond to the common aspiration of Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad, carry forward the glorious, patriots tradition of us Taiwan compatriots, extensively unite with Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad, establish closer ties among themselves, work together with one heart to actively promote great unity among all nationalities, and make contributions to the return of Taiwan to the motherland at an early date for the realization of peaceful reunification, to the goal of making China prosperous and strong, and to building our great motherland into a modern, prosperous and powerful state with high degrees of democracy and civilization. We would like to extensively exchange views with Taiwan compatriots and mass organizations of all fields at home and abroad and together discuss the major event of the motherland's peaceful reunification. We are willing to be invited to go to Taiwan or overseas to maintain close contacts with Taiwan compatriots from all walks of life and to hold talks with them to better understand each other and discuss state affairs. We shall try our very best to turn the Federation of Taiwan Compatriots into a community of Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad and do a good job in serving Taiwan compatriots who come to the motherland to visit or look for relatives and friends, take tours, go to schools of higher learning, or to settle down. Meanwhile, we shall also play well the role of a real bridge in serving the Taiwan compatriots who come to the motherland to engage in commercial activities, to invest in business, to build factories and schools, and to participate in academic, cultural and sports exchanges.

The letter concludes by saying: Let us get together and unite with those who cherish their native places and motherland to struggle for achieving the great cause of motherland reunification and national unity. May the happy day of reunion for each household of our fellow Taiwan compatriots arrive at an early date.

CSO: 4005/399

'RENMIN RIBAO' COMMENTATOR ON TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS

OW010433 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO commentator, 30 December: "Make Contributions to the Great Cause of Unification--Hailing The Inauguration of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots"]

[Text] The First Congress of Taiwan Compatriots held in the capital announced on 27 December that the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots had been set up. This is a major event for Taiwan compatriots and the people of the whole country. We extend warm congratulations to Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad.

In the past 3 years, the CCP and the motherland's government repeatedly reiterated the policy on the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of peaceful unification. This has the support of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including the compatriots in Taiwan, has received sympathetic response from compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and is generally praised by the people of the world. It is of much greater significance that the All-China Federation of Taiwan compatriots is inaugurated under the situation so much favorable to the motherland's peaceful unification.

Taiwan compatriots are our own flesh and blood who share weal and woe with the people on the mainland. In formulating the policy of the motherland's unification, we have always kept in mind the interests of the people in Taiwan. Our firm stand on peaceful unification of the motherland is precisely intended to maintain and safeguard the fundamental interests of the compatriots in Taiwan. Chairman Ye Jianying's "nine-point" policy on Taiwan is aimed at the realization of peaceful unification at an early date so that the people of Taiwan and the mainland will be united as one and work with one mind to build our motherland into a strong, prosperous and modernized country. This is the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities on the mainland and the people of all nationalities in Taiwan as well.

It is the firm conviction of the government and people of the motherland that the offspring of the Chinese nation on both sides of the Taiwan Strait will be united to accomplish the cause of China's unification. The compatriots in Taiwan have the glorious tradition of ardently loving the motherland. The people in Taiwan have waged wave after wave of heroic struggles to resist foreign aggression and avert the separation between Taiwan and the mainland of the motherland, thus writing down a glorious history of heroic and moving deeds.

In recent years Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad have done a great deal to promote the cause of the motherland's unification. The people of the motherland will never forget their contributions.

In working for the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the motherland's peaceful unification, the CCP and the motherland's government have always attached importance to the role of the compatriots in Taiwan. Chairman Ye's statement emphatically points out: "We sincerely welcome people of all nationalities, public figures of all circles and all mass organizations in Taiwan to make proposals and suggestions regarding affairs of state through various channels and in various ways." This fully embodies the concern of the CCP and the motherland's government for and their support of the compatriots in Taiwan. The inauguration of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots is precisely intended to bring into fuller play the role of Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad in the great task of unification. It is our firm belief that the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots will certainly keep in touch with and unite the Taiwan compatriots on the mainland, in Taiwan and residing abroad, familiarize the elders, brothers and sisters in the Taiwan area and overseas with the condition of the motherland and the policies of the CCP and the motherland's government, and at the same time keep the CCP and the motherland's government informed of these Taiwan compatriots' wishes, suggestions, desires and difficulties in order to promote the mutual understanding between Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad and cement the ties between the CCP and the motherland's government, on the one hand, and Taiwan compatriots, on the other. We earnestly hope that the federation and its local chapters boldly go ahead with their work, gradually increase the number of persons to be kept in touch with and to be united, and play an important part in the great task of the motherland's unification.

The All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots is an important mass organization. Party and government organizations at all levels are expected to give active support to and be sincerely concerned for its work. The tide of peaceful unification is irresistible.

CSO: 4005/399

## COMPATRIOTS ON MODERNIZING, REUNIFICATION

OW271316 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1234 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--Many Taiwan compatriots living on the mainland are engaged either in teaching or in scientific, technological and other work. Acting in the spirit of being the masters of the country, they dedicate their wisdom and ability to the construction of the motherland. They are respected and praised by the people for their dedication. In the provinces and municipalities, including Tianjin, Shanghai, Fujian, Shenyang, Jilin, Yunnan and Dalian, there are more than 450 Taiwan compatriots who have been commended as model workers, advanced workers, women red banner pacesetters and shock workers of the new long march at the national, provincial and municipal levels.

Recently, 49 representatives of model workers and advanced workers from 11 provinces and municipalities assembled in Beijing to attend a meeting sponsored by the headquarters of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League to exchange experiences in serving the four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland. After 4 days in session, the meeting concluded on 22 December. During the meeting, 15 representatives made reports on model cases of good service. Among them were veteran Taiwan compatriots who returned from Taiwan to the motherland during the war of resistance against Japan or during the war of liberation; those educational, scientific and technological workers who returned from overseas after visiting many different places since the founding of the new China; and also the new generation who were reared on the mainland. Whether engaging in scientific research work or working on common posts of the service trade, they all have worked with absolute sincerity in their hearts and made contributions to the construction of the motherland.

Professor Li Chen, a noted eye specialist and vice president of Jinan University, has made outstanding achievements in research on the prevention and treatment of such common eye diseases as trachoma and keratitis by combining traditional Chinese and Western medicine.

Associate Professor Chen Shui, director of the Institute of Theoretical Physics of Liaoning University, returned from the United States as a graduate student in 1965. At the university, he is engaged not only in carrying out some important research work but also in giving lectures to young faculty members and graduate students.



At the meeting to exchange experiences in serving the four modernizations and the motherland's reunification sponsored by the headquarters of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, all representatives unanimously adopted a proposal to the members of the league as well as to the Taiwan compatriots of the whole country urging further study and implementation of the guidelines of the fourth plenary session of the Fifth National People's Congress and the fourth session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee, the carrying forward of the glorious tradition of patriotism and the redoubling of their efforts to make new contributions to the four modernizations as well as to the reunification of the motherland.

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